

U.S. and Asian States Would Back Curbs On Khmer Rouge

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Countries in Asia and the Pacific rim, including the United States, are prepared to back United Nations sanctions against Khmer Rouge guerrillas defying a key part of a UN peace plan for Cambodia, said Sunday.

In a warning to the rebel faction, ministers and senior officials from 12 Asian and Pacific rim nations and the European Community accused the Khmer Rouge of "obduracy" and said that no party should be permitted to derail the Cambodian peace process.

They said in a consensus statement that peace accords signed by the Khmer Rouge and three other Cambodian groups in Paris last October were "not subject to renegotiation or reinterpretation."

The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, said that Khmer Rouge compliance was important "so that we can have peace and national reconciliation" in Cambodia.

Other nations taking part in the meeting, which ended Sunday in Manila, were Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and members of the Association of South East Asian Nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei.

The Khmer Rouge has refused to join the other three Cambodian factions, including the Phnom Penh government, in a UN-supervised program to disarm 70 percent of the country's rival forces. The program began last month.

The Khmer Rouge was blamed for the deaths of more than a million people in Cambodia after it seized power in 1975. The regime was toppled by an invasion from Vietnam in 1978. Hanoi said that its remaining forces were withdrawn from Cambodia in 1989.

The Khmer Rouge has insisted that it will not disarm until the UN peacekeeping troops in Cambodia confirm that all Vietnamese soldiers have left and disband the government installed by Vietnam.

The peace accords say that the government is to remain in place until elections are held next April or May.

The UN has said that it can find no evidence to support Khmer Rouge claims of a Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

Garrett Evans, Australia's foreign minister, said that UN sanctions would likely be imposed "in a matter of weeks" if the Khmer Rouge continued to defy the international community.

He said the clampdown could involve sealing all access points — mainly in western Cambodia, adjacent to Thailand — into Khmer Rouge-controlled areas of Cambodia.

Since arms shipments from China to the Khmer Rouge through Thailand were halted in October, the guerrillas have supported themselves by taxing logging and gem mining, mainly involving Thai business interests and people from Thailand.

Some analysts say the Khmer Rouge earn more than \$1 million a month from these activities, enough to finance their military and political operations.

Mr. Evans said that sanctions would aim at "sealing off the movement of peoples and goods into the Khmer Rouge-held areas both from within Cambodia and across external borders in a way which would be significant in its impact."

Qian Qichen, China's foreign minister, said during ASEAN talks last week that Beijing believed questions raised by the Khmer Rouge should not block the Cambodian cease-fire agreement.

But differences should be resolved through peaceful negotiations, he said. "If one takes drastic measures, the results may be damaging to the Paris agreement as a whole."

Arsa Sarasin, the Thai foreign minister, said recently that if the Khmer Rouge continued to block the peace process, Thailand would support UN sanctions, including establishment of checkpoints along the Thai-Cambodian border.

But he cautioned that such sanctions would be "very difficult" to enforce because of the porous nature of the border, much of it running through forests and mountains.

Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the Malaysian foreign minister, said that ASEAN, while fully supporting the United Nations in Cambodia, felt that talks with the Khmer Rouge should continue to try to settle differences.

He did not rule out sanctions "as a weapon of last resort," but said he should not be imposed in a matter of weeks. If sanctions were applied soon, it would "have the effect of throwing the Khmer Rouge out of the peace process completely."

The Khmer Rouge would react by fighting back and creating trouble, he said.

France and a number of EC countries have been urging immediate sanctions against the Khmer Rouge.

Russian Far East Warms to Neighbors

Since emerging as the largest and most powerful successor state to the former Soviet Union, Russia has undergone radical policy changes. In Manila recently, where Andrei V. Kozirev, the Russian foreign minister, held talks with ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations as well as China and Vietnam, he discussed his country's new approach to the Asia-Pacific region with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

South East Asian Nations to settle territorial disputes in the South China Sea by putting aside the question of sovereignty to develop cooperative relations and mutual economic interests between claimants.

It is extremely important for regional security to consolidate democratic power and economic reform in Russia. If the Kuril Islands dispute is put at the forefront of debate, and a settlement of it made into a precondition by Japan for economic cooperation with Russia, then it will be perceived by many Russians as an attempt to force the government in Moscow to buy Japanese aid and investment by handing over the islands. This is a completely unacceptable notion.

Q. Why does Russia want to develop closer ties with East Asia?
A. Two-thirds of our territory is in Asia and we have a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean. We want to open up our Far East region to trade and investment with the dynamic economies of the Asia-Pacific area.

As a result of excessive armament and a siege-fortress psychology imposed by the former Soviet Communist system in Russia, our Far East zone was closed to the outside world and our economic interests were very much oriented toward Europe.

Our economic reform should be dovetailed into the integration processes developing in the Pacific region. We do not want to construct a market-oriented economy of a closed type. We want it to be open to the area where we belong.

Q. Isn't Russia's dispute with Japan over ownership of four islands in the Kuril chain that were seized from the Japanese by Soviet forces at the end of World War II a major blockage to Russian plans for closer ties with East Asia?
A. It is clear that a big power like Russia, being in the heart of the Euro-Asian landmass, will retain a military force and will remain a military factor. We have to define a reasonable size for this new force and a proper role for it. Part of this approach is finding a place for the Russian Navy in the Pacific in dialogue with Asian countries, the United States and other nations that have a military presence there.

Q. Russia has inherited much of the military power of the former Soviet Union, including its Pacific naval fleet. How do you intend to deploy these forces?
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Q. Are arms sales important for Russia's economic recovery?
A. Of course. This is one of the few commodities left by the former Soviet Union which can be competitive on the world market. But there is one important change: the arms sales are not used to subsidize aggressive or ideological regimes.

We understand that arms are different from potatoes. But nevertheless they are merchandise and should be marketed. Potentially, they are a very important source of hard currency.

The Soviet presence was designed and dictated by the Communist strategy of ideological expansion and military competition or confrontation with the U.S. That was destabilizing. We now have in Russia a democratic system and government, which has no aggressive designs or desire for ideological expansion. We are cooperating with the U.S. to eliminate excessive arms and maintain stability in military forces. The presence of the Russian Navy would be another element of stability for the Asia-Pacific region.

Q. Some Asian officials see China as a potential military threat and are critical of Russian sales of advanced fighter aircraft and other weapons to the Chinese. What is your response?
A. We are offering military cooperation and sales on a commercial basis to every country in the region. North Korea is an exception. We will sell to countries that are not engaged in aggression or under United Nations sanctions, provided it does not disturb too much the balance of power in the region.

I do not think that sales of conventional weaponry can really change the simple truth that China is the major power in the region.

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MONDAY Q&A

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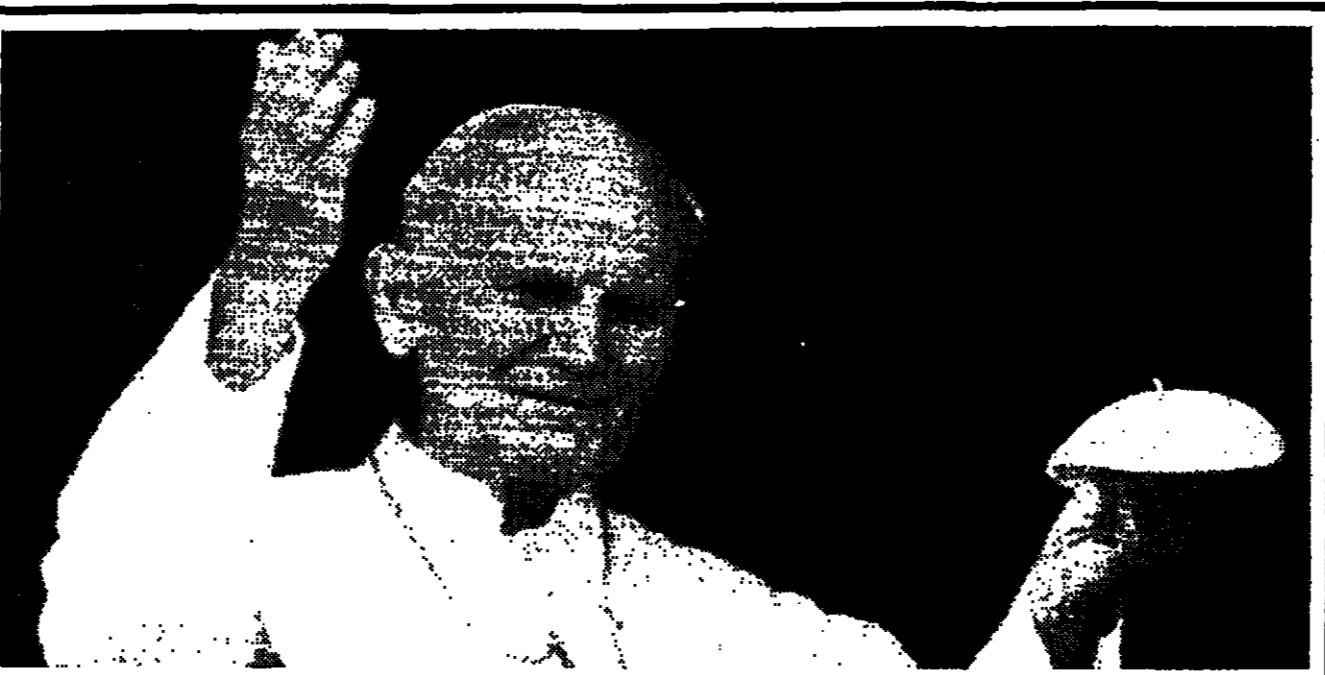
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BETTER, THANKS — Pope John Paul II, holding his white cap, waved from a 10th-floor hospital window Sunday in Rome. It was the pontiff's first public appearance since a July 15 operation to remove his gall bladder and an intestinal tumor that proved benign.

WORLD BRIEFS

Beirut Army Escorts Hard-Liner Out

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The hard-line Maronite Christian leader Samir Geagea left his sprawling Beirut headquarters hours after Lebanese troops and tanks seized the seaside complex, sources said Sunday.

Troops took control of the compound early Saturday as part of a government plan to restore authority and tighten security before Lebanon's first elections in 20 years, which begin next month. Mr. Geagea, his wife and their bodyguards were escorted to his home in Ghedra, northeast of the capital, sources said. His Lebanese Forces group was Lebanon's strongest militia until private armies were disbanded last year.

The army took over other buildings in eastern and northern Lebanon early Sunday. Military sources said the army was in contact with the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, the militant Party of God, about surrendering the Sheikh Abdullah barracks in the eastern Bekaa, where some Western hostages are believed to have been held.

China Hopeful on India Border Issue

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng told the Indian defense minister, Shrawd Pawar, on Sunday that he believed a border dispute between the countries could be resolved, the Chinese national radio reported.

Mr. Li described the dispute, which flared into war in 1962, a "holdover from history" that could be resolved. "China is prepared to make the effort," he added. In a further sign of warming relations, Mr. Li said India and China shared a common stand on issues like the environment, human rights and the new political and economic world order.

Mr. Pawar, whose visit is the first to China by an Indian defense minister, said both sides had presented "sincere and constructive" proposals on the border dispute.

Honecker Move Reports Discounted

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Prospects of dislodging Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, from his refuge at the Chilean Embassy here faded on Sunday. Officials at the embassy said no new information about the fate of Mr. Honecker, who has been living in the embassy since late last year.

Russian and German news organizations reported last week that Mr. Honecker, 79, was preparing to leave the embassy. The Bonn government wants him deported to Germany to face manslaughter charges in connection with East Germany's policy of shooting to kill its citizens who tried to flee to the West.

Russian television said on Sunday that Mr. Honecker was growing increasingly desperate and Chilean officials were said to fear he was suicidal. A television report Saturday said Chile planned to move the embassy on Aug. 1, thus withdrawing Mr. Honecker's effective diplomatic protection.

Indonesia Retrieves Air-Crash Dead

JAKARTA (Reuters) — Rescuers started bringing down the bodies of 70 air crash victims from a mountain in eastern Indonesia on Sunday. All 63 passengers and seven crew members were killed when the Mandala Airlines plane crashed on Ambon Island.

The plane, which was flying from Jakarta, crashed amid bad weather on Friday 10 kilometers (6 miles) from Ambon's airport. Airline officials said that poor visibility had forced the pilot to circle.

The propeller-driven aircraft, about 32 years old, was part of a fleet of five Vickers Viscounts flown by the private airline, which has been operating since 1970. An airline spokesman said the plane was in good condition.

South African Deaths Laid to Police

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A South African pathologist who has examined the bodies of about 200 people who died in custody says 90 percent were killed by the police, a South African newspaper reported.

"I have constant evidence of police handling people in a vicious manner," the Sunday Times quoted Dr. Jonathan Gluckman as having said. "My impression is that they are totally out of control."

He said he had appealed without success to President Frederik W. de Klerk and the commissioner of police. He called for a commission of inquiry and said all such deaths should be investigated at an open inquest.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pablo Picasso's 1937 painting "Guernica" was transferred Sunday from the Prado Museum in Madrid across the street to the Reina Sofia Center, despite criticism that the artist had wanted his work to remain at the Prado. The painting, depicting the carnage of Spain's Civil War, has become a worldwide symbol of the horrors of war.

Americans traveling in the Georgian Republic are warned by the State Department to use extreme caution because of political unrest and sporadic violence. Police authority in many cities, including the capital, Tbilisi, has collapsed and violent crime has increased, the department said.

Hoping to thwart vandals who climb subway and bus windows with graffiti they carve into the Plexiglas, the New York City Transit Authority is planning to equip all of its subway cars and buses with hard-to-scratch, shatterproof glass by mid-August.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

- MONDAY: Cuba, Madagascar, Puerto Rico.
- TUESDAY: Peru, Sao Martin.
- WEDNESDAY: Peru.
- FRIDAY: Congo.
- SATURDAY: Benin, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Switzerland, Zaire.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

The Weather

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday

North America: Fine, sunny weather is slated for Tuesday from Boston to Washington. It will turn sunny and warm on Thursday. A thunderstorm is possible at midweek. It may hit briefly Tuesday or Wednesday from Chicago to Toronto. California will be hotter than usual with sunshine.

Europe: Sun, sunny weather is slated for Tuesday from London, Brussels and Paris to West. It will turn sunny and warm on Thursday. A thunderstorm is possible at midweek. It may hit briefly Tuesday or Wednesday from Chicago to Toronto. California will be hotter than usual with sunshine.

Asia: Oppressive heat and stifling humidity will last through midweek from Bangkok to Seoul, Taipei and Tokyo. A few spots will have a cooling thunderstorm. Normal tropical warmth is slated for Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok along with a shower.

Africa: Clear, sunny weather is slated for Tuesday from Cairo to Johannesburg. It will turn sunny and warm on Thursday. A thunderstorm is possible at midweek. It may hit briefly Tuesday or Wednesday from Chicago to Toronto. California will be hotter than usual with sunshine.

Latin America: Clear, sunny weather is slated for Tuesday from Mexico City to Santiago. It will turn sunny and warm on Thursday. A thunderstorm is possible at midweek. It may hit briefly Tuesday or Wednesday from Chicago to Toronto. California will be hotter than usual with sunshine.

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Legend: s=sunny, partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, th=thunderstorms, tr=tr, dr=drizzle, over=overcast, h=high, l=low.

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In Memory of HIM MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI The Late Shahanshah of Iran

July 27, 1992 marks the 12th anniversary of the passing of my beloved brother Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the late Shahanshah of Iran. As we observe this sad day, Iran is once again on the verge of a great upheaval. Our people, oppressed, trapped and angry, suffer under unbearable economic and political pressure. They remember what their country was less than a generation ago and they realize what it could have been today had fundamentalist tyranny not thwarted its progress.

Under my brother's reign, new social and economic vistas opened for our people as education flourished, a modern infrastructure was built, people became more prosperous and women became freer and more equal. New ideas poured into our society as Iranians interacted with other peoples on equal and productive grounds. Peace prevailed. Iran moved forward, in tune with history. Though much remained to be accomplished, ours was a land of opportunity and promise.

My brother's departure was a calamity for Iran. Whereas a simple comparison of Iran's conditions in 1978 and 1992 gives an indication of the disaster, the opportunities lost during the past 13 years are a mind-boggling and monstrous tragedy for Iranians. Had monarchy survived, Iran's per capita income in 1992 would have exceeded \$6,000. Now it is at best \$1,000. Iran's petrochemical industry would have been one of the most competitive on the world market. Now its very survival is in question. Iran would have been one of the most important centers of science and learning in the Middle East and among third world countries. Now, a majority of the best Iranian minds are studying, teaching, researching and working in western universities and research institutions. The rate of population growth would have been around 2 percent. It reached an incredible peak of 3.9 percent 10 years after the revolution and is now about 3.2 percent, causing Iran's population to grow from 35 million to nearly 60 million in the past 15 years. I need not dwell on the advantage to our women had the monarchy survived, or on the issues of poverty, exile, war and death under the Islamic Republic.

This is not all. The world has undergone a phenomenal transformation during the past two years. The fall of communism and the disintegration of the Soviet Union have changed the political topography of our region. For almost a millennium we Iranians and our neighbors in this region had worked together to produce the best in literature, art, science and government. As a progressive, peaceful, industrialized and democratic state, Iran would have been a significant support for the newly liberated Central Asian and Caucasian republics. Under the present fundamentalist regime, it is at best an example to avoid.

We Iranians should be aware that for the first time in recent history conditions in our region make it possible for Iranians of various ethnic backgrounds to be lured to join non-Iranian members of the same ethnic groups in seemingly independent states. Furthermore, for the first time in the past 200 years our country's territorial integrity and national independence is not a matter of immediate interest to any great power. These are foreboding and dangerous times. What our country needs is a secular, democratic government that respects the rights of ethnic and religious minorities, supports equality of genders and promotes friendship with all other countries—a regime that can help open new windows of opportunity for every Iranian, regardless of race, gender, religion and ethnic background. This is what our people are demanding loudly and clearly, risking their lives in bloody demonstrations in Shiraz, in Arak, in Bukan, in Mashhad and in other cities across Iran. This is what all of us must strive to bring about. This was the vision that guided my brother during the 37 years of his reign.

God bless his soul.

ACHRAFF PAHLAVI
12 Avenue Montaigne
Paris 75008, France

Italy Deploys 7,000 In Anti-Mafia Drive

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Under pressure to display resolve in the face of the Mafia, the government has authorized the deployment of 7,000 troops with the power of arrest to guard installations and hunt down mobsters in Sicily after the killings of two major crusaders against organized crime.

"This is not muscle-flexing or showmanship," said Justice Minister Claudio Martelli. "This will guarantee greater control and security of the territory, and multiply protection against organized crime."

But the deployment, the biggest of its kind in 40 years, evoked skepticism among some Sicilians, including a high-ranking defector from the Mafia, who called it "useless."

"What is the army supposed to do in Sicily?" Tommaso Buscetta, a Mafia informer living under a witness protection program in the United States, said in a published interview. "I don't think it'll do any good."

Mr. Buscetta recalled that in 1950 the authorities had tried to give the impression that a high-ranking mobster, Salvatore Giuliano, had been killed in a shootout as the army deployed in Sicily whereas, in fact, he had been slain by a cousin as he slept.

The army deployment was approved by the cabinet last week, after the July 19 car bombing that killed Judge Paolo Borsellino and five bodyguards.

The assassination came less than two months after Giovanni Falcone, Italy's senior anti-Mafia investigator, was killed, also in a bomb attack, along with his wife and three bodyguards.

The military deployment, which recalls others from the 1920s through the 1950s, is supposed to reinforce measures under debate in Parliament that would give the police wider powers to interrogate, search for and entrap mobsters using wiretaps and undercover agents.

Defense Minister Salvo Ando said 3,000 troops would remain in Sicily indefinitely and 4,000 would rotate on and off the island in shifts as long as six weeks. The soldiers were to begin arriving Sunday, and the deployment is to be complete by Thursday, he said.

Mr. Martelli said the troops' duties would include guarding "strategic" installations such as courts, highways, railroad stations and airports. But they will also be used to hunt for mobsters and weapons caches.

Skepticism among some Sicilians about the use of the military is rooted in a sense that, while the soldiers generally have no experience with the mob's tactics, the Mafia itself has frightened many other people into silence.

The only person known to have been arrested since the Borsellino killing is a private security guard believed to have witnessed the killing who is said to have refused to tell investigators what he saw.

The latest military deployment comes after demands from Sicilians, the Roman Catholic Church and some politicians for a crackdown on the Mafia, whose latest killings rank among its most brazen ever and have been interpreted in Rome as a direct and scornful challenge to the fragile new coalition government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato.

France Is Forced to Cancel Pro-Treaty Ad Campaign

PARIS — The government's campaign to ratify the Maastricht treaty got off to a bad start when Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy was forced to cancel a pro-treaty television and radio advertising campaign after an independent broadcasting authority advised him it was illegal.

The cancellation of the 25 million franc (\$5 million) campaign was a severe embarrassment to the ruling Socialists amid signs that opposition to European Community political and monetary union may be gaining ground before a Sept. 20 referendum on the treaty.

If France votes "no," which still seems unlikely, EC officials say Maastricht would effectively be dead and the Community plunged into deep crisis.

The Higher Broadcasting Council told Mr. Bérégovoy the advertisements with the slogan "Europe is adult, let's give it a majority, financed with taxpayers' money, were political and not public service messages.

Opponents of the treaty pounced on the government's blunder to highlight what they say is an abuse of public funds and cheating to engineer a "yes" vote.

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CAMPAIGN '92 / QUAYLE AND GORE

ELECTION NOTES

Clinton Puts Detectives on 'Gold-Diggers'

WASHINGTON — The Clinton campaign is conducting a wide-ranging effort to deflect allegations about the Democratic nominee's private life and has retained a San Francisco private investigator and lawyer to discredit stories about women claiming to have had relationships with the Arkansas governor.

Betsy Wright, a senior Clinton aide who is overseeing the effort, said that since the Democratic National Convention there had been 19 allegations from women purporting to have had intimate relations with Governor Bill Clinton.

No major news organization has substantiated any of the stories, and Ms. Wright charges that much of the activity has been fueled by tabloid newspapers and television talk shows offering between \$100,000 and \$500,000 to women willing to tell embarrassing stories about him.

The new claims follow seven allegations that were being monitored by the Clinton campaign before the convention. "Since the convention, the gold-digger growth is enormous," Ms. Wright said. "There is a whole industry being spawned. The real heroes are the women — some of them low-income people — who have been offered six figures to lie and have said no. This is a Scud missile on American politics." (WPT)

Perot's Economic Plan Aimed to Cut Deficit

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot has unveiled a far-reaching economic plan designed to eliminate the budget deficit in five years by increasing income taxes on the rich, imposing higher taxes on Social Security for upper-income recipients and taking other painful measures that most presidential candidates have shied from in recent years.

Details of the plan, which are being reported in the next issue of U.S. News & World Report, show in far greater detail than previous news accounts the pain that Mr. Perot's proposals would inflict on Americans of all income levels.

The proposal calls for raising gasoline taxes by 50 cents a gallon, doubling taxes on cigarettes and taxing some employer-paid health insurance plans as if they were income.

The plan was being prepared for Mr. Perot before he abandoned his campaign for the presidency. It focuses on trying to make American industry more competitive by providing tax credits for new investments and for worker training and by diverting money from military research into the civilian sector. (NYT)

Baker to Step Aside? Eagleburger Says No

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d will remain secretary of state "for some time to come," and reports that he will step aside to help with President George Bush's campaign are nonsense, the State Department's No. 2 official said Sunday.

"I will wager you that, for some time to come, I will be the deputy secretary of state and Jim Baker will be the secretary," Lawrence S. Eagleburger said in a television interview program. The deputy secretary of state said it was "at least highly possible" that Mr. Baker would not be moving to the campaign as reported.

"I happen to believe that Jim Baker will stay as secretary of state for some long period of time to come, and the Middle East is one obvious reason for that," Mr. Eagleburger said. "All of this speculation, which Jim has himself tried to put to rest on this trip, I think is a bunch of nonsense." Asked whether he meant that Mr. Baker would take a leave of absence instead of resigning, as indicated in earlier reports, Mr. Eagleburger said, "No, no, no, no, no. I am saying that all of this speculation about his departing within the next week or two weeks or three weeks, I think, is nonsense." (AP)



George Bush at a campaign stop in Columbia, Missouri.

Quote-Unquote

Mary Malin, a Bush campaign strategist, on the role of President George Bush's son, George W. Bush Jr., 46, in his father's campaign: "He is the No. 1 trouble shooter, the No. 1 political fixer, the No. 1 confidant of his father, the No. 1 problem fixer. He sits in on whatever he wants to. He knows everything we're doing." (AP)

Away From the Hustings

- Seven astronauts due to leave Earth on Friday will test a satellite on a string — 12 miles of electricity-conducting string. The satellite will be unrolled from the space shuttle Atlantis and fly overhead for 30 hours. The cord is expected to generate 5,000 volts of electricity.
- A Spanish-born man carrying the AIDS virus who announced that he would challenge U.S. laws barring entry of carriers of the virus was admitted to the country without incident. Tomas Fabregas, 34, who has lived in the United States for 13 years, had announced at the AIDS conference in Amsterdam that he would stage the protest bid in an attempt to help bring an end to the four-year-old ban. Immigration officials let him return to his San Francisco home.
- A space biology mission flown last year aboard the shuttle Columbia, which used astronauts as guinea pigs, has revealed unexpectedly dramatic effects of weightlessness on the human body, researchers reported. The effects included a severe loss of muscle tissue, unexpected blood-pressure irregularities and reduced ability to burn stored fat for energy.
- A fire at a chemical plant in Orem, Utah, was so intense it hindered efforts to find out what actually was burning — and to figure out how to extinguish the blaze. A rainstorm allowed firefighters to approach and use a ladder truck to pour hundreds of pounds of fire-retardant foam through a hole in the roof.
- A United Parcel Service driver was charged with stealing more than 850 handguns from his Alexandria, Virginia, route over a four-year period, including a weapon that later was used in the shooting of two police officers in Washington, D.C. Authorities say Bernard Fuller, 42, was a principal figure in a gun-smuggling ring.
- Despite the deep recession that has engulfed the New York region since the end of the 1980s, the boom that preceded it raised incomes faster than in most of the rest of the nation and pared down the huge disparities in earnings among whites, blacks and Hispanic residents, new U.S. Census data show. (Reuters, WP, AP, NYT)

Parties Bank on Legal Technicalities to Draw Big Donations

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON — William A. Schreyer, chairman of Merrill Lynch & Company, supports George Bush for president. To help Mr. Bush get re-elected, Mr. Schreyer made the maximum personal contribution to Mr. Bush's campaign committee permitted by law, \$1,000.

Mr. Schreyer, who made nearly \$6 million last year, wanted to do more. Under the law, he could give an additional \$20,000 to the Republican Party to help federal candidates, including Mr. Bush.

But if the party put his contribution into a separate account for administrative and party-building expenses, Mr. Schreyer could write as large a check as he wanted. So when one of Mr. Bush's fund-raisers solicited him to give to the Republican National Committee's national or "soft money" account, Mr. Schreyer showed his support in a big way — by making a \$100,000 donation.

If it seems like a king-sized technicality, welcome to the world of campaign fund-raising, circa 1992.

It wasn't supposed to be this way. Campaign laws passed after the Watergate scandal in the 1970s sought to do away with \$100,000 checks and curb the influence of "big money" in presidential politics.

Instead, Republican and Democratic nominees were supposed to run their full campaigns exclusively on public funds — \$55 million each this year.

But as they did four years ago, fund-raisers for both presidential candidates are flouting to raise millions of dollars outside the federally mandated contribution limits by soliciting wealthy people like Mr. Schreyer.

They also are going after corporations and labor unions, which have been banned for decades from making donations to federal candidates, but have become major donors to the parties' soft-money accounts in the past decade.

The two national parties say they have raised nearly \$135 million in soft money since 1981 — much of it secretly, since there were no public reporting requirements until last year.

The Republican National Committee raised more soft money, but it is more important to the Democratic National Committee, accounting for 29 percent of

the committee's resources — almost twice the Republican percentage.

The Republican National Committee calls its large donors "Team 100" — a group that now numbers about 275 individuals who have given at least \$100,000 of personal or corporate funds to the committee. The Democratic National Committee labels large donors "trustees" if they pledge to give or raise \$100,000, or "managing trustees" if they agree to bring in \$200,000 or more.

Before the Democratic convention and Governor Bill Clinton's jump in the polls, the Democrats had about 150 trustees and 32 managing trustees, according to finance director Melissa Moss. In the past week, the party has added 75 trustees and 13 managing trustees, Mr. Moss said.

Reformers decry soft money, claiming it buys special access for a wealthy few who could care less about party-building in the states. Even some fund-raisers lament it, saying such big contributions make the system appear elitist and turn off the ordinary voter.

Walter Ganzi Jr., a Bush fund-raiser, said the committee shied from soft money until the early 1980s.

Because of the legacy of large, illegal

Million and then 5 million, and then there'll really be an influence-buying scandal. "Somebody's going to want something for that kind of money," he said.

Mr. Bush nominated 10 members of Team 100 to be ambassadors, with eight being approved by the Senate. He withdrew the nomination of Donald H. Alexander to be ambassador to the Netherlands last week after it had been blocked because of complaints by a senator about Mr. Alexander's \$100,000 donation to the Republican National Committee.

The parties also raise millions more in soft money through their House and Senate campaign committees, which help selected candidates. In April, for example, the Republicans raised more than \$4 million for its congressional committees at the annual "president's dinner." The event, which cost \$2.5 million to produce and featured Mr. Bush as the main speaker, offered the largest donors the chance to have their photograph taken with the president.

E. Mark Braden, former chief counsel for the Republican National Committee, said the committee shied from soft money until the early 1980s.

Because of the legacy of large, illegal

Clinton Tailors Speech To Skeptical Westerners

By John E. Yang

SPOKANE, Washington — Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas took his Democratic presidential campaign to the West seeking to tap the region's skepticism about the federal government.

"I'm going to try to carry the West in this election party to prove that not all Democrats are oriented toward Washington, D.C., and the federal government solving all the problems," Mr. Clinton told 18 area residents selected by the campaign to participate in a discussion with him.

"I know what it feels like to be governed by people in Washington, D.C., who don't understand your problems," he said.

Mr. Clinton's remarks were part of his effort to moderate the Democratic Party's big-government, big-spending, liberal image. It is an effort that began before this campaign with his long participation in the Democratic Leadership Council, an organization that has tried to move the party to the center of the political spectrum.

Mr. Clinton told the discussion group that his cabinet would include "people who have done things."

"A lot of them may not be down-the-line Democrats," he said. "I'm interested in appointing people who can get things done."

Later Saturday, Mr. Clinton shared a platform with the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who represents the Spokane area, before a crowd of several thousand people in a park.

Mr. Clinton recited his plans for economic revival and improvements in education and pledged, "When I'm your president, I'll keep coming to the West. I'll keep coming to Washington. I'll keep talking to ordinary Americans."

Mr. Clinton got one of his biggest cheers when he pledged "an environmental policy that will be good for the American economy."

Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, and Governor Booth Gardner, a Democrat, also appeared with Mr. Clinton.

On Sunday, Mr. Clinton was to go to California, which holds one-fifth of the electoral votes needed to win the presidency.



Governor Bill Clinton addressing a crowd of supporters in a Spokane, Washington, park, accompanied by an interpreter for the deaf.

Bush Never Had Any Vice Presidential Doubts, Quayle Says

By Ann Devroy and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Vice President Dan Quayle says that he will remain on the Republican ticket this autumn, bringing to a close almost two weeks of discussion in which both he and President George Bush had considered the advantages and disadvantages of the vice president's stepping aside.

After meeting with Mr. Bush, Mr. Quayle told aides and political associates that he considered talk of his leaving the ticket "a closed matter."

Asked by a reporter whether he was staying, he gave a one-word answer: "Yes."

"The president has never wavered on this issue, in public or in private," Mr. Quayle said Sunday after a speech at Briarwood Presbyterian Church in Birmingham, Alabama, according to an Associated Press report. "The only people who

are bringing this up are my opponents and the media."

Close associates of both men said, however, that over the last 10 days, Mr. Bush and Mr. Quayle had seriously weighed the impact of a possible Quayle departure and asked for advice on the question.

The discussions appear to contradict the White House's dismissal of rumors on the issue and Mr. Bush's description Wednesday of the speculation as "absurd."

The private drama of the Bush-

conservative movement — all designed apparently to stop the tide of rumors that Mr. Quayle might be sacrificed in order to "jump start" the Bush campaign.

"He's going to be on the ticket," said Mitchell A. Daniels Jr., a former White House political director who met with Mr. Quayle.

"He's thought about it, conferred with the president about it, and has made up his mind that the ticket and the next administration will be stronger if he stays the course."

Quayle aides played down the idea that Mr. Quayle had made some dramatic offer to sacrifice his ambitions to the cause of the Bush re-election.

"He didn't write a letter of resignation and tell the president, 'Accept it or reject it.' It wasn't like Al Haig or Henry Kissinger," said one Quayle associate, referring to two famously temperamental secretaries of state in earlier Republican administrations.

"It was more like, 'Mr. President, we all serve at your pleasure, and if you want to change the team, or change me as part of the team, it's your right,'" the associate said.

"But he is convinced now that isn't going to happen. Bush-Quayle is the ticket."

A Republican adviser said: "He had clearly talked to others and reflected on this thing and talked to

A Gore Team With Key Clinton Players

By Sam Fulwood 3d

CARTHAGE, Tennessee — Now comes the hard part.

After wowing the nation on his first campaign swing as Bill Clinton's running mate, Senator Al Gore of Tennessee will embark this week on his first solo flight to promote the Democratic presidential ticket. But before doing so, he spent the weekend at his rural Tennessee home in Carthage putting together the team that will shepherd his vice presidential campaign.

Insiders predict that the team will consist primarily of loyal members of Mr. Gore's Senate staff, with a sprinkling of Clinton operatives serving as liaison with the ticket's campaign headquarters in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The anticipated abundance of Gore staff members reflects the fact that they have a broader background in foreign affairs and Washington politics than do most Clinton aides, as well as the senator's influence within the Clinton campaign. Yet some key roles will be filled by the Arkansas governor's most trusted staffers.

"There is a key difference between running a U.S. Senate office and a vice presidential campaign," said a campaign observer with experience running both. "You don't run the show as a vice presidential candidate, and you do as a senator."

Mr. Gore's campaign stops this week have yet to be decided. Staff members say that he is likely to visit some cities in the South and may travel to California toward the end of the week.

Senate staff members. "Naturally, different groups of people have different ways of doing business."

A Charge by Dole

B. Drummond Ayles Jr. of The New York Times reported from Carthage, Tennessee:

Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate Republican leader, has charged that Mr. Gore tried last year to trade his vote on the Senate's Gulf War resolution for a prime-time speaking slot during floor debate.

"He was shopping, seeing where he could get the most prime time on television if he voted for or against the Gulf," Mr. Dole said in a television interview.

Mr. Gore, one of 10 Democrats

who broke ranks and supported the successful Republican call to arms in January 1991, issued a statement from his home in which he said only that he was standing by his vote in favor of "a strong American military response."

But his press secretary, Maria Romash, asserted that the Dole charge was "a ridiculous cheap shot" from a Republican campaign that was "meaner, panicked and in trouble." She contended that in the months leading up to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Mr. Dole had been a staunch and naive defender of President Saddam Hussein.

"Political panic sometimes brings out Senator Dole's dark side," she said.

the president about it and has decided his mind is made up on staying on the ticket."

Another Republican source said Mr. Quayle had explicitly "done what was expected of a loyal vice president" and told the president he would withdraw if Mr. Bush so wished.

Mr. Bush is known to have discussed the Quayle issue with some of his closest advisers.

One source said that Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d was among those Mr. Bush spoke with more than once on the issue and that Mr. Baker had agreed that replacing Mr. Quayle, even if the move were orchestrated to make it look like a Quayle decision, would be a political mistake.

The argument against dropping Mr. Quayle starts with the idea that such a move would look disloyal and politically expedient, as well as being seen as a sign of panic.

Most conservatives have rallied to Mr. Quayle's defense, and a move on him would add to the dispirited and angry mood among that core constituency, Quayle advocates say.

In addition, Mr. Quayle has argued publicly that a vice presidential ticket switch would do no good because presidential races are determined by the candidates at the top of the ticket, not their running mates.

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IRAQ: Standoff Eases

(Continued from page 1) south were among them. Iraq's UN ambassador, Abdul Amir Anbari, had been the first to announce the agreement on inspection of the Agriculture Ministry. But hours earlier in Baghdad, Mr. Saddam had said that the "mother of all battles," of which he spoke menacingly during the Gulf War, was not over.



Iraq's ambassador, Abdul Amir Anbari, outside the UN building in New York, where he announced a compromise on inspections.

The United Nations says that its inspectors should have full access to all sites in Iraq under terms of the Gulf War cease-fire, which demands that Iraq destroy all of its nuclear and chemical weapons. UN inspectors have said they believe weapons-related materials are hidden in the Agriculture Ministry. Iraq has denied this.

JAPAN: Liberal Democrats Gain

(Continued from page 1) The Socialist in the last election, including large numbers of women, concluding that it was ill-prepared to take a leadership role and had failed to deliver on its promise to reinventorize Japanese politics.

standards the current downturn in Japan is relatively mild, with the economy still growing around 3 percent, and unemployment rates seemingly unaffected.

Sarajevo Cemetery's Separate Peace

By John F. Burns New York Times Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The July rains here are kind. They begin around noon, just as the mourners from the day's last funeral in the Lion Cemetery file back up the hill to their cars.

For them, too, Friday was a busy day. Before dawn, their heavy guns were pounding the city anew, with tracer shells and flames lighting up the night sky and mortars and rockets and tank shells blasting into civilian districts like Basarsija and the city center and New Sarajevo.

sniper while working at an open-air stall in the central market. In the Muslim custom, his body was wound in a white sheet and laid on a wooden platform. Quietly, two Muslim holy men intoned prayers, while male family members, who are the only ones that Muslim tradition permits to attend funerals, clustered around.

UN Convoy Blocked in Its Bosnia Relief Effort

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations decided Sunday to abandon efforts to deliver food by road to 70,000 Muslims trapped for months in the eastern Bosnian town of Gorazde. The UN decision came as trainloads of refugees from Bosnia began to arrive in Germany.

PIZZA: With 24,000 People and 13 Pizzerias, Lyndhurst Has Had Its Fill

(Continued from page 1) says Mr. Buffa. "I sent my cousin, my father."

restraining order. I couldn't go near the pizzeria. What was I going to do?"

Chicago-style, that's at T.J.'s Chicago Style, 298 Ridge. "You can put on any vegetable, sun-dried tomatoes, chicken, anything you want," she says. You can put on so much stuff, you can't see its pizza underneath.

liberty boys accusing us of bias against pizza." One option is requiring a variance for a new pizzeria if there had not been one on the site for a year.

REAGAN: Iran-Contra Investigator Weighs a Charge

(Continued from page 1) friends and lawyers familiar with the case say all three fear they could be indicted and are feeling pressure because of Mr. Walsh's investigation.

The scandal, in which profits from covert arms sales to Iran were diverted to finance the Contra insurgency against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua at a time when Congress had outlawed such assistance, has been the subject of other investigations, congressional hearings and prosecutions.

Mr. Reagan has testified numerous times about the Iran-contra affair; he gave a videotaped deposition in the trial of the former national security adviser John M. Poindexter, whose conviction was overturned on appeal.

information — mainly the notes of Mr. Weinberger and two key State Department officials, Charles Hall and Nicholas Platt.

Temple Dispute Eased in India

LUCKNOW, India — Leaders of a campaign to build a Hindu temple near a mosque in the northern town of Ayodhya have agreed to halt construction, easing Hindu-Muslim tensions that had threatened to set off more religious clashes.

Pakistan Protects Rare Bird

KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistani authorities said Sunday that they were planning to protect a rare bird, the migratory Houbara bustard, from Arab sheikhs visiting the country for hunting.

BALTICS: Fears of an Anti-Russian Apartheid

(Continued from page 1) years away and will still likely exclude many of them.

but her 3-year-old daughter can. Mrs. Lizarova is not a citizen but her husband is.

The Soviet Union built large bases and factories. The Latvian flag was banned. Latvian resistance fighters went to jail. Most ethnic Russians in Latvia never learned to speak Latvian, and Russian became the ruling language.

Mr. Karnups, the director of citizenship, was born in Germany and spent most of his 46 years in Australia. But because his parents — who fled abroad after the war — were Latvian citizens in 1940, Mr. Karnups is automatically a citizen.

During Latvia's independence between the world wars, about 70 percent of its people were ethnic Latvians, with sizable minorities of Jews, Germans and Russians.

Janis Peters, a poet and Latvia's ambassador to Russia, who holds a more moderate view, said Latvians were struggling for a way to preserve their culture, language and identity in a nation where they find themselves nearly a minority.

DREAM: U.S. Ignites Olympics

(Continued from page 1) athletic event is being granted by them.

bow before royalty. Here, a hefty, barechested Samson, in a long skirt and dragging a walking spear, veered toward the Dream Team and stoically exchanged high-fives.

"The Olympic spirit to me is to go out and beat the other athletes in the world, not to go out and live with them," said guard John Stockton at a press conference on Saturday. His teammates applauded.

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"We've been waiting five hours for you and your torch," shouted a man who then embraced José Miguel. Women posed with him and everyone chanted his name until José Miguel — whose number came up in the torchbearing lottery, just as those of Olympic athletes once came up generally — lit his torch and carried it 150 meters to the next person just like him.

One such noncitizen is Vera Lizarova, who came here in 1973 with her Russian husband, divorced him and later married a Latvian. Her 18-year-old daughter, by her first husband now cannot be a citizen,

Renewed Japanese Aid Expected for Vietnam

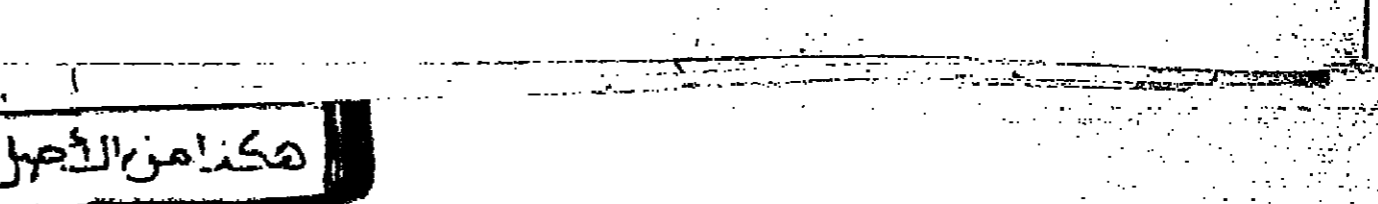
TOKYO — Japan is expected to resume aid to Vietnam in September, according to Kyodo news agency. It quoted government officials as saying that early resumption of aid would contribute to peace and stability in Indochina.

"You never complain about Steffi Graf, about Jim Courier, about all the tennis pros who are here," Barkley said. "This is typical American bull. We can't please you. If we lose the gold medal, you bitch. There are a lot of problems in the U.S. Why can't people be happy for us? You've got to bitch about it. If you don't like it, turn off the television set."

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune. It lists various international events like 'The U.S. election', 'Civil war in Yugoslavia', and 'The breakup of the Soviet empire'. It offers a 46% discount on the newsstand price for subscribers.

Subscription form for the International Herald Tribune. It includes fields for name, address, city, country, and phone number. It also has checkboxes for different subscription options and a section for payment information.

A crossword puzzle section. It includes a grid with numbers, a list of clues for both across and down words, and a solution key for the puzzle dated July 24. The clues range from 'First son of Eliz. II' to 'Kind of committee'.



هكذا من الأهل

Iraqi Arms: Ohio Connection

Firm Was 'Eyes and Ears' of Network in U.S.

By Elaine Sciolino and Dean Baquet
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the spring of 1988, the Matrix-Churchill Corp., an obscure Ohio company owned by the Iraqi government, approached a California company with a lucrative proposition: Would it come to Baghdad to build a \$15 million factory to make fiberglass for state-of-the-art shower stalls and fishing rods?

Glass Inc. International, of Covina, California, set to work building the plant even as the State Department, displaying ignorance of the Commerce Department-approved project, was warning that the Iraqis should not be allowed to obtain just such technology.

In late 1990, officials of Glass Inc. were approached again, this time by the U.S. government. The question was: With American warplanes poised to bomb Iraq, could they locate their nearby computerized Iraqi plant on targeting maps?

Pentagon officials and federal investigators now believe that the plant, which was destroyed in the Gulf War, had been planned to function as part of Iraq's military-industrial complex, possibly in missile development.

Matrix-Churchill might have seemed an unlikely agent in Iraq's buying spree for Western arms and weapons technology. But the company, a barely profitable concern with 12 employees, brokered deals on Iraq's behalf, locating new sources of supply, tapping into American expertise and becoming, in the words of one former senior government official, "the eyes and ears" of Iraq's arms procurement network in the United States.

In September 1990, more than a month after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the U.S. Customs commissioner, Carol Boyd Hallett, padlocked Matrix-Churchill's Ohio offices, saying it had been "purchased by Iraqi interests for the specific purpose of illegally acquiring critical weapons technology."

Since then, investigators from the Pentagon, the Justice Department, the Customs Service and Congress have pored over thousands of pages of documents, telexes, letters, contracts and notes that the Iraqi head of the company left behind in his headquarters, a one-story building in Solon, Ohio.

To their frustration, they have learned that the operation may have been legal — that Matrix-Churchill was able to take advantage of gaping holes in U.S. export controls and the desire of the Reagan and Bush administrations to strengthen ties to Iraq.

These officials said the company was only a tiny part of President Saddam Hussein's international procurement network. But its story offers a clear snapshot of how Iraq's resourcefulness and deception, combined with the West's rush to curry favor with Mr. Saddam and capitalize on a new market, led to one of the most ambitious military buildups in modern times.

"This is typical of the way Saddam set up so many companies with so many names, masking them as export-import operations," said Demetrius Perreios, the United Nations' chief inspector of Iraq's nuclear programs.

"It's a network, a very systematic approach, and the most important thing we can do to resolve the situation in Iraq and to say that we will sleep a little better is to really find out" about it.

On paper, Matrix-Churchill Corp. was a subsidiary of Matrix-Churchill Ltd., an established tool-making company in Coventry, England. But the company's ultimate master, six times removed, was Hussein Kamel Majid, Mr. Saddam's son-in-law and the man charged with supervising Iraq's arms procurement efforts.

U.S. officials say that Matrix-Churchill helped Iraq buy parts to make howitzers through a Virginia-based supply company and acquire a Japanese-made grinding machine that a UN team destroyed after concluding that it had been used in Mr. Saddam's nuclear weapons program.

Gordon Cooper, a Briton who was chief executive of Matrix-Churchill in Ohio, said that to his knowledge the company's chairman, an Iraqi engineer named Saif Hajji Habobi, had used it to buy only nonmilitary equipment.

He said he suspected that Mr. Habobi had used other companies to buy militarily useful equipment, but he said that the chairman had once told him that even if Iraq wanted a device with a military application, he was "not, not, not to process it."

But an examination of previously undisclosed company records and interviews with law enforcement officials and Matrix-Churchill's former business associates in the United States show that the company made contact with dozens of American companies and engineers as it acquired Western technology, much of it usable in weapons manufacturing.

Through the 1980s, Mr. Saddam spent more than \$40 billion in an arms buying spree. But he also set out to build his own arms-making centers. Key to his plan were the engineering and equipment companies he had secretly acquired, including the London-based TMO Engineering Co.

In 1987, TMO bought Matrix-Churchill Ltd., which the Central Intelligence Agency described in a Nov. 6, 1989, report as Britain's leading producer of computerized machine tools that could be used to produce advanced weapons. The Matrix American subsidiary came as part of the package.

Installed as chairman of the American company was Mr. Habobi, who doubled as director-general of the Nassr Establishment for Mechanical Industries, a government agency that operated Taji, a sprawling complex that was the heart of Iraq's nuclear and ballistic missile industry. Under his direction, the U.S. government insists, the American subsidiary assumed a role in Mr. Saddam's arms procurement network.

From the time the United States edged closer to Baghdad in the early 1980s, until Mr. Saddam's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, administration officials were locked in bitter struggles over shipments of such technology to Iraq.

For the Commerce Department, approving such sales was a way to court Iraq and promote U.S. business. For the State Department, which often sided with Commerce, the sales were important as a way of solidifying diplomatic relations with Baghdad. But for the Pentagon, such sales were routinely eyed with suspicion.

"The system was a disgrace and remains so," said Stephen D. Bryen, who was a deputy undersecretary of defense until 1988. "One hand doesn't know what the other hand is doing."

Matrix-Churchill did not need U.S. permission when its subcontractor, the California-based Glass Inc. International, began building the plant. Only the sensitive computer that controlled the fiberglass process was subject to export controls, and in May 1990, when the company applied for a Commerce Department license, the Pentagon said no.

But at about the same time, the administration sought to spur sales of American computer technology and relaxed the rules. The glass fiber company found it no longer needed a license.

The State Department, meanwhile, was warning U.S. embassies around the world to be on the lookout because Mr. Saddam was seeking just such a factory for his nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

In a February 1990 cablegram to U.S. embassies in nine capitals, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger wrote that Iraq's Nassr State Enterprise has been seeking a glass fiber production plant.

Mr. Eagleburger provided a list of foreign companies that could provide high-precision glass fiber technology, and he ordered embassy officials to raise these fears with host governments. The cablegram did not mention that a California company was in the process of building Mr. Saddam's plant under a contract with Nassr.

Like other deals for Iraq's arms network, some of Matrix-Churchill's purchases were financed by loans from the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Italy's state-controlled bank. In February 1991, Mr. Habobi, the company's chairman, was indicted along with bank executives and Iraqi officials for his involvement in a bank fraud scheme.

UN Staffers Feel Heat

On Streets of Baghdad

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The lamb chops had been ordered and the Chianti uncorked in the restaurant of the Rashid Hotel the other evening when the headwaiter asked bluntly: "Do you work for the United Nations? Because we are not serving United Nations people anymore in this hotel."

The customer had other employment, and the meal proceeded as arranged. But the decision by Baghdad's best hotel, on obvious instructions from above, to ban UN personnel from eating there was the latest sign of the Iraqi leadership's decision to convey intense hostility toward the world organization and those who serve it.

There are also signs that the anti-UN mood has spread to ordinary people, who are beginning to blame the United Nations for many of their problems.

As the confrontation continues over Baghdad's refusal to let UN arms inspectors search the Agricultural Ministry for ballistic missile data, the thousand or so UN staff members working in Iraq find themselves caught in the crossfire, subject to increasing harassment and occasional violence even though most are engaged in caring for refugees and victims of the trade embargo.

The antagonism toward the organization was expressed at a recent news conference when the editor of Baghdad's English-language daily newspaper asked Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz whether Iraq is under occupation by the United Nations.

To an extent it is. The arms inspectors hunting for President Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction were imposed on the country by the Security Council in return for a cease-fire and were authorized to go wherever they wanted.

Their distinctive white jeeps, carrying license tags reading "UNSCOM" — United Nations Special Commission — have been the object of regular attack. Tires have been slashed, windows broken and the inspectors jeered and spat upon.

In the confused situation that followed the Gulf War last year and the subsequent Shiite Muslim and Kurdish uprisings, Iraq agreed to let the United Nations deploy a 400-man contingent drawn from many nations to protect relief workers and act as a calming influence throughout the country.

But instead of being seen as "humanitarian peacekeepers," as they were once described, these guards are now bearing the brunt of Iraq's hostility.

They are presented as an American-organized police force that is occupying the country in violation of its sovereignty as well as providing an espionage service for the West.

One guard has been shot to death by an unknown assailant, and two have been badly wounded in a hand grenade attack.

No one doubts that these acts of violence, like the demonstrations that finally ended the arms inspectors' vigil outside the ministry, were organized by the Iraqi authorities.

No one doubts, either, that the authorities are behind other pinpricks the United Nations has suffered, such as a sudden decision to nearly triple — to \$150 a night — room rates in the hotels where its staff members are lodged.

But ordinary Iraqis are also becoming increasingly uncivil toward UN workers, jostling them and spitting at them as they pass.

As a result, all UN staff members in Baghdad have been moved to three hotels for better protection, and the Iraqi police now escort them to their offices.

Paradoxically, the arms inspectors' retreat from the Agricultural Ministry only heightened tension in Baghdad, as Iraqis heard new threats of military action on the Arabic services of the BBC and the Voice of America.

When the Palestine Hotel restaurant ran out of change, the cashier burst into tears and told one UN official: "I hope I will be alive tomorrow to give you back your money."

If Rabin Can Keep His Word,

A Pact Is Possible, Arabs Say

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — Arab foreign ministers and Palestinian representatives say that they are ready to conclude comprehensive peace agreements with Israel, going for the first time the new Israeli government's declared intention not to obstruct or delay the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process.

They made clear, however, that the new leaders of the Jewish state must prove at the peace table that their policies represent a departure from the hard-line stance of past governments.

The foreign ministers of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt and Palestinian representatives to the Arab-Israeli peace talks met for two days in the Syrian capital to assess the recently concluded visit to the region of Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. Arab diplomats who attended the discussions said the peace talks would resume in Washington as soon as the United States issued invitations.

The Arab ministers welcomed Mr. Baker's six-day Middle East tour, saying it had given the peace process "a new push."

"The Arab participants confirm their support of the peace process and their willingness to resume bilateral negotiations as soon as possible to guarantee quick realization of its goals for a just and comprehensive settlement," the ministers said in a joint communique issued Saturday.

In addition to making clear that the Arabs are eager to resume negotiations with Israel, the talks here revealed what Egyptian and Jordanian officials described as new elements of Syrian flexibility.

Syria consistently has maintained that no peace agreement could be negotiated until Israel abided by United Nations resolutions 242 and 338 and returned all

occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, in exchange for peace.

"There is a transformation and flexibility in the Syrian position," an Arab diplomat said. "This is the first time we all talk about peace agreements." He added that Israel must now make its intentions clear to reassure the Arab side.

Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria, reading from the joint statement, said: "The participants see that the Arab side has proven its clear willingness to reach comprehensive peace agreements based on justice if the Israeli government declares its frank and clear commitment to the foundations and constant elements of the peace process."

"This is a real initiative," one Arab minister noted.

The ministers said in their statement that they "had noticed that, with the new Israeli government had not until now expressed — despite a would-be relative change in tone and style — its commitment to the basic principles for a comprehensive peace."

When the Paralyzed Veterans of America recently issued their predictions for the future of the U.S. veterans' hospitals, the report was "Strategy 2000."

When House Democrats wanted to create a committee to help them cope with the fallout from this year's congressional redistricting, they dubbed it "Impact 2000."

The Health and Human Services Department's report on forthcoming public health policy is "Healthy People 2000."

The Labor Department's strategy for employing members of minority groups? What else but "Opportunity 2000?"

The epidemic is spreading. The city of Baltimore's blueprint for the turn of the century is "Baltimore 2000." Howard University in the capital has issued "Howard 2000."

Short Takes
New York City opened a computerized taxi inspection center three years ago with the aim of reducing corruption by centralizing the three-year inspection

required for cabs. These had been conducted in private garages throughout the city. But investigators say that almost as soon as the center was opened, corrupt inspectors found ways to override the tests. Last week 27 of the city's 50 taxi inspectors were charged with having taken bribes to overlook safety and emission violations. Officials said the inspectors, who are paid \$24,000 to \$33,000 a year, received about \$500 in bribes per week, roughly doubling their salaries. Each could get 20 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine if convicted.

The former New Orleans city hall, the Cabildo, built in 1799 just before Spain ceded Louisiana to France, is being restored. Now a state museum, it was largely destroyed in 1988 by a fire, only the most recent calamity in the building's 193 years. It replaced a cabildo — Spanish for city hall — that burned down in 1788. It was attacked by rioters in the 1870s and by termites in the 1980s. The Cabildo stands in the heart of the French Quarter next to St. Louis Cathedral. "The building's graceful arches, shady arcade and handsome wrought iron railings conjure up visions of sleepy Spanish colonial capitals," writes Frances Frank Marcus in The New York Times, "if the viewer can block out the incongruous Frenchified mansard roof."

About People
Alecce Hastings, a lawyer defending Yalweh ben Yalweh, a sect leader charged with racketeering, conspiracy and extortion, has withdrawn from the case in Miami, saying his client is broke. "His being indigent," Mr. Hastings said, "doesn't mean I have to be indigent."

Arthur Higbee

AMERICAN TOPICS

Washington Copycats

Zeroing In on '2000'

When something works in the federal government, notes Bill McAllister in The Washington Post, "that leads to the Xerox law of bureaucracy: Expect a lot of duplication." The General Services Administration coined the name "FTS 2000" for a new federal telephone system that would carry the bureaucracy well into the next century. The name caught on, and now, with only 74 years to 2000, Washington is awash in "2000" projects.

When the Paralyzed Veterans of America recently issued their predictions for the future of the U.S. veterans' hospitals, the report was "Strategy 2000."

When House Democrats wanted to create a committee to help them cope with the fallout from this year's congressional redistricting, they dubbed it "Impact 2000."

The Health and Human Services Department's report on forthcoming public health policy is "Healthy People 2000."

The Labor Department's strategy for employing members of minority groups? What else but "Opportunity 2000?"

The epidemic is spreading. The city of Baltimore's blueprint for the turn of the century is "Baltimore 2000." Howard University in the capital has issued "Howard 2000."

Short Takes
New York City opened a computerized taxi inspection center three years ago with the aim of reducing corruption by centralizing the three-year inspection

N Convoy

locked in

s Bosnia

relief Effort

RAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The United Nations decided to abandon efforts to deliver by road to 70,000 Muslims in the town of Goražde. The UN came as trainloads of refugees from Bosnia began to arrive in

muslim leaders of Bosnia-Govina made plain their intent with stalled international efforts.

which has taken tens of thousands of refugees, was under a greater share of the burden of aiding the people forced from their homes by gunfire and

of Feldman, of the liberal Free Party, a partisan of Slobodan Milosevic, said hard-hearted and mean when like England, France and the other countries refuse to take in

throughout the weekend heavy rain was reported in many areas and more than 20 people

the collapse of a European Community-organized conference of Bosnia's Muslim leaders and Serbs went ahead in London on Monday in search for a peace formula

of Bosnia-Herzegovina. A Serbian newspaper, wrote a UN spokesman, Lord Carrington, Foreign Minister James Baker would make the trip to

to negotiate as to replace Carrington on the way, the UN decided to drop the

supply. Goražde by one of the most difficult routes, as well as transporting

the town. The UN spokesman said the supply

of Sarajevo, work

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Keeping the UN Peace

The UN crisis switchboard is overloaded. Once paralyzed by Cold War rivalries, the United Nations is now asked to do too much: enforce peace in Sarajevo, face down a truculent Saddam Hussein and clean up messes in Cambodia, Central America, Afghanistan and South Africa.

Moreover, as an Egyptian elected with Third World support, the secretary-general is sensitive to African complaints that the United Nations has lavished huge sums on Yugoslavia but has sent only 50 military observers to curb a ruinous and wretched civil war in Somalia.

Reassure Russians Now

Events in Russia are moving fast, but the U.S. Congress has been proceeding exceedingly slowly with the aid bill to support the gigantic transition under way there.

They need that reassurance now, not at some point in the indefinite future. Congress will never have a chance to do more with fewer dollars.

A Successful Secretary

Just one presidential election cycle ago, some foreign policy professionals found it hard to imagine James Baker as secretary of state. Now some of those former skeptics worry about what will happen to important Baker initiatives like the Middle East peace talks should the secretary leave, as expected, to try to salvage the Bush-Quayle campaign.

relations with Japan, now Washington's most important ally, to sour needlessly. It looked on with callous indifference as sluggish regimes trampled human rights in China and Haiti.

Other Comment

Quayle Was and Is a Mistake

On too many issues, from reaching out to the new democracies in Eastern Europe to coping with ethnic warfare in Yugoslavia, the Bush administration wasted precious months dithering and procrastinating.

After four years, Dan Quayle still is the object of national ridicule because as soon as he was named to the 1988 ticket, the country would be far better off with someone else in line to succeed George Bush.

UN Inspectors Need the Bosses' Backing

By David A. Kay

LONDON — It was only last September that a United Nations inspection team that I led, having seized documentary evidence of Iraq's secret nuclear weapons program, found itself held hostage for four days in a Baghdad parking lot.

The writer headed three inspection teams in Iraq. He is secretary-general of the Uranium Institute, a London-based industrial association concerned with peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The rooting out of the Iraqi nuclear program took on a new air of urgency. Beyond the immediate impact of the parking lot siege, that event — as it was on a worldwide media and diplomatic stage — gave a tremendous lift to the prestige of the United Nations and to the expectations of what a reinvigorated Security Council might accomplish in dealing with the increasingly dangerous debris left by the end of the Cold War.

What is to be done? A first step would be to use the necessary power to enforce the existing sanctions. I have always told friends that I felt far more at risk on the Amman-Baghdad highway than I did in the Baghdad parking lot. The truck traffic that runs steadily day and night would test the skills of the most experienced Beltway driver.

If Bush Isn't Careful, Saddam Will Outlast Him

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It seems increasingly likely that what George Bush has considered his great triumph, the dramatic defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War, will end in a serious threat to his re-election.

affair is very striking. There again the administration acted with a degree of violence quite out of proportion to the provocation offered by Mameel Noriega, who in an earlier incarnation had been on the American clandestine payroll. It is not usual for great nations to launch invasions of a small country to "arrest" the individual who rules it.

Draft of a Postmortem on the World's Balkan Mess

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It looks as if the world has finally given up on ex-Yugoslavia. Something close to despair can be heard in Saturday's proposal by Britain, the current chairman of the European Commission. Let an international conference sit down to talk things over some time next month, says Britain. More words, weeks from now; no comfort here for dying, hungry, homeless people.

sort of military action, it was when they were still well short of their goals. The world needs a postmortem on Yugoslavia because it is going to face more crises like this, and it should see where it went wrong that time.

True, this would have left unsolved the problem of the resentful minorities that sit inside most parts of ex-Yugoslavia, including Croatia. The only sliver of an excuse for the way Serbs have behaved in the past year is the fact that so many of them live outside

the situation of the Allies would still be immeasurably better than that of Prusso-Austria. The Russians are falling back and that is infinitely regrettable. But they are still considerably in advance of the line they occupied about a year ago.

necessary military actions will be taken to bring the nationwide electric grid down and to keep it down until they comply. It is marvelous testimony to the engineering and managerial skill of the Iraqis that they were able to largely reconstruct this grid after the war.

The Iraqis, more than most Americans, understand the technical ingenuity and skill that the coalition military displayed in initially taking out the grid, and recognize the ease with which this can be again accomplished.

As Mr. Nunn sadly noted, "The list goes on and on." The issues behind the list go back to 1945 and to two of Mr. Nunn's heroes and fellow Georgians, Representative Carl Vinson and Senator Richard Russell.

At the end of 1945 he asked Congress to unify the Army and Navy Departments and create a single Department of National Defense.

It is entirely possible that whatever he does, Saddam Hussein will still be in power in Baghdad when George Bush is gone from Washington.

Next time, it needs more intellectual clarity. It must understand at the start of the crisis — as the Germans probably did last year — what might prevent any outbreak of fighting.

Next time, it needs more moral clarity. It needs to come to a point where its own accord usually means waiting for the peace of the aggressor.

Next time, it needs more intellectual clarity. It must understand at the start of the crisis — as the Germans probably did last year — what might prevent any outbreak of fighting.

Next time, it needs more moral clarity. It needs to come to a point where its own accord usually means waiting for the peace of the aggressor.

Nunn Aims To Trim Branches

By Leslie H. Gell

NEW YORK — Gently and without fanfare, Senator Sam Nunn has reopened a can of the most venomous worms in Pentagon history. He is saying what presidents and military experts knew long before the Pentagon started functioning in 1943: that the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines get away with bureaucratic and fiscal murder; that each tries to do its own job and the job of the other services as well; and that the result is an outrageously wasteful duplication, triplication and sometimes even quadruplication of effort.

The chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee does not like to be confrontational, but his message is clear: The nation can no longer afford such inter-service rivalry. Defense budgets must be cut. And they have to be cut in a way that leaves as much muscle as possible — and not much muscle will remain if each service continues to be a virtual land, sea and air force unto itself.

In a recent speech, Mr. Nunn recited a shocking bill of particulars: Each of the four services has its own separate air force. The Air Force and the Navy have multi-role aircraft with almost identical missions. The Navy plans to buy a new bomber with the same missions as land-based Air Force bombers.

President Harry Truman wanted to merge the separate services. He is often quoted as saying that during World War II the Army and Navy spent more time fighting each other than the enemy.

The 1947 law created an entity that was not even given the name "Department of Defense," like any other cabinet department. It was designated the "National Military Establishment," or, in bureaucratic, NME or "enemy." It took two more years before the NME was given its present name and the secretary of defense was granted greater overall authority.

The 1986 law also grants the chairman and the defense secretary the power to do what Mr. Truman could not — eliminate wasteful overlap among the services. General Colin Powell and Secretary Dick Cheney have taken only modest steps in that direction.

Unsatisfied, Mr. Nunn rightly prodded them on. But, as he knows, his prodding will not be enough. Only a president could win such a battle. Only he might have power to move the mountain of service self-indulgence, backed by congressional pork-barrelers helping each service to have it all. Without ridding Mr. Truman's separate services of the next president has to take on the fight to curtail wasteful duplication. Otherwise, he cannot both slash military spending and still maintain a strong defense.

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa — [From our New York edition:] A week after Japan went to war the war lords suddenly flooded the Tokyo markets with food for the first time in a year, in an obvious attempt to lift morale, but as quickly as they lifted it, they cut food queues sprang up again and an alarming spread of dietary ailments continued. The average Japanese, because of heavy, salt-pine taxes, stationary salaries and price increases ranging up to 300 percent in the last four years, seldom buys many of the necessities of life.

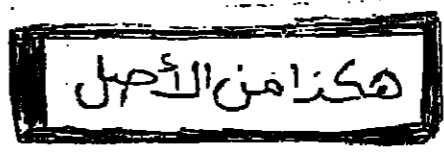


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CAPITAL MARKET... CURRENCY RATES... Last Week's... Includes various financial data and market information.

مركز الأصيل



CAPITAL MARKETS

Italy Shakes Confidence With EFIM Liquidation

By Tom Buckle
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Italy has dealt a blow to its own credit standing with the sloppy handling of the liquidation of one of its big state holding companies, and bankers say the incident is likely to keep the government and state-owned companies out of the international capital markets for months.

The events at Ente Partecipazioni e Finanziamento Industriale Manifatturiera, or EFIM, are the latest in a litany of woes that have tarnished the image of Italian borrowers. These troubles include the reorganization of Italy's biggest state holding companies in preparation for privatization, which implies the eventual loss of government backing for these big borrowers, and the Danish rejection of the Maastricht treaty on European Union, which cast doubt on the prospect that European integration would neatly resolve Italy's debt and inflation problems.

It's clear that there is a generalized confidence crisis, not just abroad but even in Italy, said the economist at a U.S. bank in Milan. That crisis has pushed the lira near its permitted lows against the Deutsche mark, heightened speculation of a devaluation and increased pressure on the new government of Prime Minister Giuliano Amato to make drastic cutbacks in spending and in the government's role in the economy.

The Italian government has got a lot of tough decisions to take over the next few months, said David Walton, economist with Goldman Sachs & Co. in London. "They need to put the public finances on a sound footing." Bankers agree with that prescription, but they say the way the government has proceeded in recent weeks has shaken confidence.

The government jolted creditors over the past 10 days by announcing a two-year freeze on EFIM's roughly 8 trillion lire (\$7.1 billion) of debt, of which some 3.2 trillion lire is held by foreign banks. After first suggesting that no interest would be paid during the freeze while EFIM's assets were sold off, the government last week said interest would be paid retroactively.

Most of the banks that we've spoken to are all very upset at the government's handling of the situation, said Russell Lammin of Mitsubishi Bank, lead manager of a revolving credit that has 160 million Ecu outstanding to EFIM. "Most of the banks have said that they will cease lending for the next few weeks" to Italian state-owned entities.

BANKERS ARE STILL WAITING to see what rate of interest will be paid on EFIM's debt. They say the market rate for EFIM, assuming it could raise fresh money, should be several percentage points higher today than in the past, when bankers lent on the assumption that the government would bail the company out in case of difficulties.

There is also some uncertainty about principal repayment. The government has promised to issue 4 trillion lire of bonds to cover EFIM's debts, and some bankers estimate the company's assets — which include the aircraft maker Agusta and glass and aluminum interests — may fetch as little as 2.5 trillion lire. That adds up to considerably less than the total debt of 8 trillion.

The betting is that EFIM's creditors will be made whole eventually. "Italy seriously needs to keep up its profile in the international financial markets," said Giulio Codacci-Pisanelli, director of southern Europe for Chemical Bank in London. "They can't dissatisfy the banks."

Nevertheless, the incident was unfortunate, bankers say, because it happened as confidence was recovering from the failure last year of Federconsorzi, an association of agricultural cooperatives that went into receivership with 4.25 trillion lire of debt. Banks are expected to receive most, but not all, of the money they had lent there.

The government also proved itself less than adroit with its plans to prepare its giant industrial holdings for partial privatization. After announcing two weeks ago plans to put the four major public enterprises into two super holding companies for a restructuring, the government last week dropped the plan. Bankers applauded the end result — they had feared the super holdings would only add new bureaucracy and delay privatization — but bemoaned the incoherence of another quick flip-flop.

The series of events led Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Corp. to warn of possible credit downgrades for Cofiri International Inc. and ENI International Bank Ltd., the financing arms of the state industrial giant Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale and the energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi. S&P also placed on credit watch two state-controlled banks, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA and Banco di Napoli SpA, while Moody's has been warning of a possible

See ITALY, Page 9

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECUs.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, and Dollar.

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Dollar, Euro, and Pound.

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Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Dollar, Euro, and Pound.

ASEAN and EC Skirt A Roadblock to Trade

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
MANILA — The European Community and the Association of South East Asian Nations have agreed to bypass an attempt by Portugal to slow the development of trade relations between the two groups because of alleged human rights abuses by Indonesia in East Timor, European and ASEAN officials said Sunday.

ASEAN expressed concern at the Portuguese use of the issue to veto a new EC-ASEAN cooperation agreement, which was to be signed by ministers from both sides in October. Some ASEAN officials had said earlier that the October meeting might be delayed in protest.

Nevertheless, ASEAN finally decided to continue the relationship with the Community on the basis of an existing cooperation agreement. The decision marks an important shift in Asian perceptions of Europe as it moves toward a single market by the end of 1992, analysts said.

ASEAN members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei. Their trade with the Community amounted to more than \$50 billion in 1991, and has grown by over 25 percent a year since 1988.

EC officials attending talks here with ASEAN foreign ministers said that in contrast to past meetings, very few concerns were expressed about Europe taking interest and becoming protectionist. Instead, ASEAN ministers spoke of expanded opportunities for trade and investment in an enlarged European market.

They also sought to encourage increased European trade, investment and technology transfer to Southeast Asia to help reduce the See ASEAN, Page 9

Japan Readies Discount Rate Cut Plummeting Stocks Pressure Central Bank to Take Action

By Steven Brull
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Fearing that declining stock and property markets could cascade into a financial calamity for Japan's financial institutions, the Bank of Japan is expected to trim its discount rate on Monday by half a percentage point, to 3.25 percent.

News of the planned cut, which would be the fifth since July 1991, was leaked to the Japanese press late on Friday night, hours after an emergency meeting of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and his top economic advisors disappointed investors by failing to produce any major new policy measures.

Mass-circulation dailies trumpeted the upcoming cut in weekend papers as voters prepared to cast votes in an election for the upper house on Sunday.

With the government having failed to develop a viable fiscal policy response, the Bank of Japan decided it had no choice but to cut its key lending rate earlier than it

had planned, even though doing so risked underscoring problems in the economy and calling into question the central bank's independence from the government, analysts said Sunday.

"A sense of panic is beginning to creep in among the authorities," said Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities. "Why are they cutting the rate all of a sudden?"

Brokers said the fiscal and monetary moves could give a short-term lift to the Tokyo stock market, where the key Nikkei index on Friday plunged to 15,497.79, its lowest since April 1986 and 60 percent below its peak set at the end of 1989.

"The cut is earlier than expected and it will be seen as coordinated action," said Paul Migliorini, a broker at Jardine Fleming Securities. "The turnaround won't be immediate but at least they've moved forward."

But others said a rate cut would do little for the stock market, which has been descending on deteriorating prospects for corporate earnings and the cost of the trillions of yen in bad debt held by financial institutions.

"It will not restore investor confidence so the downward spiral could well continue," Mr. Koll said, adding that the Nikkei index could fall to 13,500.

Last April, the last time the Bank of Japan cut its discount rate on the heels of a fiscal stimulus package, the Nikkei index sank 2,000 points in a single week.

Another cut in Japan's discount rate may please Western nations, which have pressured Japan to stoke its domestic economy. But lower rates also could weaken the yen and swell Japan's sky-high trade surplus by making Japanese products cheaper overseas and imports more expensive.

Expectations of lower rates helped depress the yen last week. It closed at 128.10 to the dollar in New York on Friday, down from 124.45 a week earlier.

The yen could fall to 132.50 to the dollar in a week to 10 days, Koll said.

Although the impact on the stock market is uncertain, low interest rates should provide some relief for Japan's banks and other financial institutions.

The Ministry of Finance estimates major banks are holding 7.8 trillion yen (\$55 billion to \$1 billion) in nonperforming assets, mainly property-related loans that have gone sour as real estate prices have sunk. Private-sector economists estimate the amount of nonperforming loans could be as much as 10 times greater than the Finance Ministry estimates.

Lower rates will boost their profits by reducing the cost of funding. That, in turn, could lead to greater lending which would help refuel the economy.

But lowering the discount rate could prove painful to individuals who will earn less interest income on their deposits.

Devaluation Gains Currency in London

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — After more than two years of recession, the British will endure more of the same, to sit back happily and pray for German interest rates to fall so that Britain's can follow, is ebbing fast.

"The intellectual climate is changing with regard to tolerance for pursuing this course," said Roger Bootle, chief economist for Midland Montagu.

If the Bundesbank were to cut interest rates or if the British economy were suddenly to heat up again, the present doubts would be forgotten. But as both alternatives look increasingly unlikely, even by the end of this year, the clamor for a devaluation of the pound is growing again.

Conversely, the government's claims of continued progress in its campaign to conquer inflation ring increasingly hollow these days. "It's all right squeezing inflation out but if you have no bloody cor-

porations or infrastructure left at the end of it, what is the point," said Malcolm Williamson, group managing director at Standard Chartered Bank.

The government remains unmoved by such talk. Not only did Prime Minister John Major lambast those favoring devaluation as "defeatist" last week, but he showed renewed resolve in his anti-inflation campaign by unveiling harsh new plans to tighten public spending.

"It is turning the screws on the economy in the midst of a recession," said Glenn Davies, chief economist for Credit Lyonnais in London.

It also looks to be an increasingly dangerous course both politically and economically, according to many experts. With as many as a million and a half homeowners paying off mortgages that exceed the current value of their homes and with unemployment widely predicted to break through the 3

Trade Talks Enter Final Stages in Mexico

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MEXICO CITY — The chief negotiators of a North American free-trade pact met over the weekend to try to solve the last remaining issues but they said they would not rush any incomplete deal.

The Mexico City round was the sixth by the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, Mexico's commerce secretary, Jaime Serra Puche, and Trade Minister Michael Wilson of Canada. The process began in 1990.

Numerous rifts have long been on the table and negotiators were dismissing expectations of a swift accord.

"This, the final phase, could take days or even weeks," Mr. Serra Puche cautioned. "We are seeking a very good treaty, not a rapid treaty."

In meetings last week in Washington, negotiators made some progress on several of the most complex and politically sensitive topics left, Mexican and U.S. trade officials said.

On agriculture, where Mexico has sought to balance the potentially devastating effects of foreign competition for its heavily subsidized corn farmers against its desire for easier access to U.S. vegetable and citrus markets, one Mexican trade official said the three sides were close to reaching agreement.

Mexican and U.S. officials said they were similarly close to an accord on energy issues, and that they had also made some progress on new rules for foreign investment and services.

Standards have to be set in any accord — so the free-trade agreement does not perpetuate low wages and environmental problems in Mexico, said Manuel Garcia, a spokesman for the Free Trade Action Network, a Mexican opposition group. (AP, UPI, NYT)

Brussels Notebook

EC Extends Merger Reach With Nestlé

The EC Commission's application of the Community's merger-control law to "doppelies" in the effort by Nestlé SA to take over Source Perrier SA goes even further than a recent interpretation by the European Court of Justice.

The Commission last week required Nestlé to sell off several bottled water brands to a single buyer, on grounds that Nestlé and the French food group BSN SA would otherwise control the French market for mineral water.

Although the merger law does not explicitly refer to duopolies or oligopolies, the Commission said such concentrations must be covered along with dominance by a single firm.

The EC Court, however, in a March decision involving Italian glass producers, said that links between a group of firms were necessary in order to show "collective dominance" of the market under the Community's Treaty of Rome, its basic charter. In the bottled water case, the Commission did not require such links between Nestlé and BSN in order to find joint dominance.

"The treaty deals with behavioral aspects of companies, but the Commission is now saying that under the merger regulation it can look at structural changes and not merely behavioral aspects," said Anand Pathak of the Brussels office of the law firm Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue.

Whisky, sherry, flowers and gold are the final issues facing European Community finance ministers on Monday as they seek to wrap up a sweeping agreement on value-added tax and excise tax in the EC's post-1992 single market.

A compromise on Scotch whisky would require only Spain to raise its low tax rate on the beverage. Spain, in return, wants Britain's tax on Spanish sherry to come down close to

the rate on British-made sherry, even though the Spanish variety is stronger and the British tax scheme is based on potency.

The issue of flowers pits the Dutch, who want to charge reduced rates on cut flowers, against France, whose Treasury made a hefty windfall by raising its tax rate on flowers last year.

Luxembourg and France have tax exemptions for gold sales, while neighboring Belgium and Germany tax gold at their standard rates.

Kinkel Sees Red
The new German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, made it clear that he thought a statement on Yugoslav refugees drafted last week by the British EC presidency at a meeting of Community foreign ministers was too weak.

Germany is absorbing the largest share of refugees and Mr. Kinkel has been lobbying for strong EC action.

"He got quite angry at one point and seemed on the verge of walking out of the meeting," said one official. "I think he showed a pretty tough streak."

A Community diplomat said Mr. Kinkel had called the draft "hot air."

In the end, Mr. Kinkel signed on to a revised EC statement, which welcomed a UN conference on refugees from what was once Yugoslavia and pledged that the EC would "consider urgently an equitable solution to the problems caused by the potential inflow of refugees into neighboring countries."

EC Ducks Fight
The EC Commission seemed to be going out of its way to avoid getting embroiled in conflicts between Germany and Britain when it released its latest paper on a new five-year budget.

In addition to the refugee rift, German officials are miffed over the fact that an 80-item questionnaire prepared by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, contained no queries about Britain's controversial EC budget rebate.

The eight-year-old rebate, worth 2.3 billion Ecu (\$3.2 billion) this year, is highly unpopular in Germany because Bonn is already the largest net contributor to the EC budget.

So when the Commission delivered its long-awaited opinion on the rebate last week, it chose what one Commission official termed a "wishy-washy" approach saying that the rebate should continue but leaving it up to member states to portion out the cost.

"The Commission knows there is a huge battle among the member states on the budget and the Commission doesn't want to do the dirty work for them," the official said.

U.S. Tool Orders Post A Sharp Rise in June

NEW YORK — Orders for U.S. machine tools recovered from two straight monthly drops and rose sharply in June, reflecting an improved domestic economy but weakening foreign demand, the industry's trade group said Sunday.

Economists said the monthly figures reported by the Association for Manufacturing Technology showed companies now feel comfortable enough about the U.S. economy to invest again, but that lower exports threaten the recovery.

"Corporate profits are improving, and companies see a light at end of the tunnel," said Lynn Reaser, chief economist with First Interstate Bancorp in Los Angeles.

But she warned that the lower exports could be an ominous sign for the U.S. economy because they substantiate other evidence of a declining appetite for U.S. goods abroad. Exports have been helping the economy climb out of recession.

The Association for Manufacturing Technology said orders in June for machine tools totaled \$208.60 million, a 31.1 percent increase from the previous month and 20.6 percent above the June 1991 figure.

On a year-to-date basis, orders totaled \$1.26 billion, an 8 percent increase from the same period last year.

"The upturn in machine tool orders thus far this year is fueled entirely by domestic demand," said Albert Moore, president of the industry group. (AP, Bloomberg)

Computer Shoppers Beware: Pricing Is an Art

By Peter H. Lewis
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A few months ago, the NCR 3170 notebook computer had a list price of \$5,399. Today it has a "net" price, and that is just \$3,425. The difference reflects more than just the raging price war affecting the whole industry. It is a sign that the days of list prices may be drawing to a close.

Like a toaster or a tube of toothpaste, computers have become commodities, bought for function rather than specific characteristics of a brand name. Recognizing this, several major companies have abandoned or started to move away from list prices.

NCR, Zenith Data Systems, and to a lesser extent Compaq and AST Research, have stopped using list prices for some models. Instead, they are announcing prices closer to what the customer is likely to pay.

Even executives of the giant International Business Machines Corp. have been toying with the idea of dropping list prices.

The change in pricing has been forced by smaller companies that sell directly to the customer, instead of through dealers. By contrasting their direct prices with the list prices of bigger rivals, direct-sales companies like the Dell Computer Corp. have scored substantial gains in the marketplace.

"The industry has shifted away from the notion of value-based pricing to one of cost-based pricing," said Anthony P. Morris, principal of Morris & Associates, a Boston consulting firm. "Folks who can't make the transition are going to suffer." Cost-based pricing amounts to tagging a relatively modest profit margin atop costs.

A spokesman for Zenith Data concurred. The old pricing system "was putting us at a severe disadvantage against people who don't put their products into the retail channel, and just sell at a price," he said.

Suggested list prices have always been something of a sham, just as "sticker prices" have been the starting point for negotiating with automobile dealers. The computer deal-

er, who typically buys stock from the manufacturer at 30 percent to 40 percent off the list price, often uses the list price as a springboard for discounts.

In the early days of the personal computer business, when businesses shopped almost exclusively at computer stores and were willing to pay extra for brand names, this created some fat profit margins. Customers were willing to pay for an IBM machine because it was known to be dependable and IBM would surely be around in two years.

But in more recent years, as customers have learned, the computers made by the aggressive clone-makers are also highly reliable, and they sell for less, often far less.

Dell has been particularly aggressive in promoting its prices in contrast with the list prices of competing models, making its pitch with dripping sarcasm. Compaq found the comparisons so odious and damaging that it sued Dell in Britain and the United States, claiming deceptive advertising.

After setting those lawsuits out of court, Dell has switched the focus of its comparative ads to Toshiba. Its latest advertisements compare the list price of the Toshiba T3300SL laptop computer (\$4,034), a monochrome machine, to the direct price of the Dell 325NC (\$3,499), a color-screen machine.

Intelligent Electronics, a company that operates Entre, Connecting Point, Bizmart and other computer stores that carry Toshiba computers, has retaliated with its own ads. If Dell Computer paid the full list price for a Toshiba product, the advertisement starts, "we'd like to suggest they never wander into a used car dealership." Intelligent Electronics goes on to assert that one can actually buy the Toshiba computer for less than the Dell.

Compaq is among those now choosing to change its pricing, starting in Europe. Prices there are now called indicative buying prices, not list prices.

"We're trying to get away from sticker prices," said Mike Berman, a Compaq spokesman.

LIBERTY ALL-STAR WORLD PORTFOLIO
Société d'investissement à Capital Variable
2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
L.C. Luxembourg B-25904
Notice is given to the shareholders, that
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of shareholders of LIBERTY ALL-STAR WORLD PORTFOLIO, will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, 1470 Luxembourg, on July 31, 1992 at 11:00 a.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following agenda:

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Table of weekly international bond prices including sections for Canadian Dollars, Short Term, Governments/Supranationals, Banks, Corporates, ECU Straights, Pound Sterling, and Yen Straights.

Table of weekly international bond prices (continued) with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

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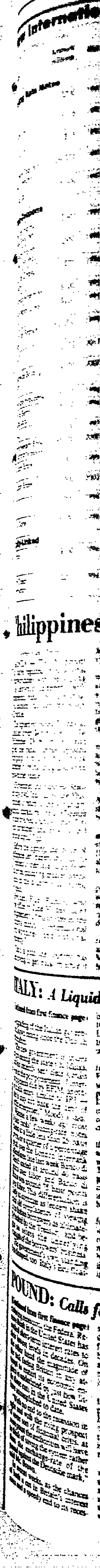
Table of weekly international bond prices (continued) with columns for Issuer, Con, Mat, Price, Yld, and Bid.

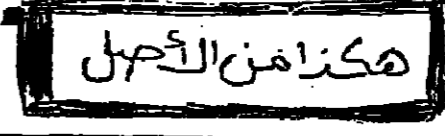
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(Continued on next page)

مکان العمل





New International Bond Issues

Compiled by James E. Cornell

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price and Yield, Terms. Includes sections for Floating Rate Notes, Fixed-Coupons, and Equity-Linked.

Bonds Look Firm After Selloff

Weak Data and Good Demand for New Notes Are Seen

NEW YORK — Despite a selloff in U.S. Treasuries on Friday after a strong rise in durable goods orders, most dealers and analysts expect weak economic data and strong demand for shorter maturity issues to underpin the market this week.

The tone for the week is expected to be determined by investor response to the Treasury's auction of U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

\$15 billion in two-year notes on Tuesday and of \$10.5 billion in five-year notes on Wednesday. The auctions will be the first sale of two- and five-year notes since the Federal Reserve cut the discount rate on July 2. Yields have fallen sharply since the last auctions, when the two-year had an average yield of 5.11 percent and the five-year 6.43 percent.

Securitization Makes Big Inroads in Europe

LONDON — Securitization, the U.S. technique of repackaging anything from home mortgages to junk bonds into top-rated securities, is slowly winning over European companies and investors.

As European lenders try to cut borrowing costs and meet international capital standards, more and more will shift risks of their corporate and consumer loans, leases and mortgages to investors by selling securities backed by those and other assets, bankers said. U.S. companies like Citibank, Sears, Chrysler and now American Express, with a \$1 trillion market for mortgage- and asset-backed securities back home, are pushing for acceptance in Europe by tailoring issues for international buyers.

European investors bought more than their share of the \$1 billion asset-backed securities sold by American Express on Friday. Bankers at Lehman Brothers International in London, the American Express unit that handled the sale, said Europeans bought some 20 percent of the bonds, far more than they were expected to.

Boeing Warns 1,100 More Of Possible Layoffs in 1992

SEATTLE — As part of a year-long job reduction program, Boeing Co. said it has given more than 1,100 West Coast workers 60-day warnings that they could be laid off Sept. 25 if they do not find new positions in the company.

Boeing spokesman Russ Young said that federally-mandated notices were issued to 1,066 employees in the Puget Sound area and to 46 workers at Boeing facilities in Portland, Oregon, and at Edwards and Vandenberg air force bases in California. Last week, the aerospace giant issued layoff notices to an additional 336 West Coast workers and said the company-wide work force had been pared by about 6,000 already this year.

The cuts began late last year, sparked by the decision by President Bush to curtail or eliminate several U.S. defense programs and a subsequent plan by the jetliner group to cut production rates. Boeing has been seeking to pare its total work force this year by 8,000, including 6,500 in the Puget Sound area surrounding its Seattle headquarters. In 1991, Boeing's average employment was 159,100, down from a peak average of 161,700 in 1990.

Table with columns: Eurobond Yields, Weekly Sales, Labor Rates. Includes data for various Eurobond yields, weekly sales figures, and labor rates for different regions.

Bae Seen Exiting Regional Aircraft To Focus on Subcontracting Role

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC is expected to decide this summer if it can no longer continue its money-losing business of making regional aircraft, analysts said.

But they added that the company would continue to play an important role in the industry as a low-cost and technically advanced subcontractor and components supplier, most notably for the Airbus Industrie consortium. They also said they believed the option of a partnership with another plane-maker seems increasingly unlikely.

ASEAN: Lisbon Veto Bypassed

(Continued from first finance page) The region's dependence on Japan and other Northeast Asian countries for investment, and the United States as an export market.

Raul S. Manglapus, the Philippine foreign secretary, noted that in 1990, Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong accounted for 76 percent of the \$21.3 billion in direct investment in ASEAN that year. "We believe that a stronger European presence in ASEAN would be mutually beneficial, since it would result in a balanced participation among major partners," he said.

ASEAN's share of the Community's rapidly growing imports was 4 percent in 1991, up from 2.4 percent in 1983. EC exports to ASEAN, which has decided to form a free-trade area by the year 2000, have also increased substantially in recent years.

An ASEAN free-trade area will create new trade opportunities for member countries as the free flow of trade would generate economic growth and market demand in the region, said Wong Kan Seng, Singapore's foreign minister.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said that the Portuguese veto of a new EC-ASEAN cooperation agreement had injected "a serious note" into an otherwise very good relationship.

But he said that in the interests of expanding economic links, Indonesia had agreed that ASEAN would continue its relationship with the Community on the basis of an existing accord signed in 1980. The new agreement was intended to shift the emphasis from a donor-recipient relationship to a partnership arrangement, reflecting the rapid economic growth of ASEAN countries over the past decade.

Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, José Durão Barroso, who attended the Manila talks, said that his country's veto would be maintained until there was "a fundamental change" in Indonesia's policy on East Timor.

The territory, a former Portuguese colony, was invaded by Indonesia in 1975 and made an Indonesian province in 1976. However, the takeover has not been recognized by the United Nations.

In November, Indonesian troops attacked pro-independence demonstrators in Dili, the capital of East Timor, with guns and bayonets in an action which the government subsequently deplored. An official inquiry said that 50 people had been killed and 90 were missing.

Mr. Durão Barroso declined to say what actions Portugal expected Indonesia to take before it would agree to lift the veto. EC officials said that other EC countries were opposed to the Portuguese action but could not override the veto because the Community, like ASEAN, made its decisions on the basis of unanimity. However, the officials said that if the veto was prolonged, they would find ways of building features of the new draft accord into the 1980 agreement.

ASEAN wanted the new agreement to include cooperation in science and technology, a trade consultative mechanism and access to the European Investment Bank.

Thai Air Takes Steps to Dump Its Chairman

BANGKOK — Thai Airways International has begun moves to oust the country's military chief as chairman, following the violent military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in May.

The national carrier's board of directors voted on Friday to amended articles of association, which now give the air force commander the automatic right to head the board.

Shareholders are due to meet on Aug. 11 to endorse the amendments. A new chairman is expected to be selected to replace Air Chief Marshal Kasat Rojananai, the supreme military commander.

The cabinet, seeking to weaken the military's lucrative role in big business, decided on July 13 to seek changes in the chairmanship rule.

Philippines Debt: Not Over Yet

Agence France-Press MANILA — The Philippines may have regained international creditworthiness with the signing of a debt-relief agreement with commercial banks, but the troubled economy still faces many uphill battles.

The agreement signed Friday in London covers \$4.8 billion of the Philippines' \$30 billion debt and gives the banks various options ranging from debt buy-back schemes to restructuring and even new-money releases.

Government and business leaders say it will finally allow the Philippines to return to the voluntary capital market, restore confidence in the troubled country, spur foreign investment and exports and reverse capital flight. Before the signing, the price of Philippine debt papers shot up to 75 percent of their face value, from half price, indicating greater confidence in the country's economic prospects.

President Fidel Ramos, who took office on June 30, has called the agreement a "major step in the country's march to international creditworthiness and national prosperity." That's a path the country has been trying to get back on since it defaulted on its debt payments in 1983.

But even with the new agreement, Mr. Ramos is still facing various debt-related problems such as a possible squabble with the International Monetary Fund and continuing political pressure by leftist groups and congress to repudiate the country's foreign debt.

Mr. Ramos plans to go on a massive spending binge and will ask Congress to increase his 1993 budget to \$30.2 billion (\$13.2 billion), with a deficit placed at 22 billion pesos.

But his predecessor, Corason Aquino has already committed to the IMF to hold the deficit to 14 billion pesos. Failure to stay within these targets may endanger an existing standby arrangement with the IMF, which in turn will adversely affect negotiations with the creditor banks for new money.

Mr. Ramos is hoping to fund his proposed budget with new taxes and the sale of government-owned real estate in Japan. He is also planning to ask the IMF to relax their deficit targets.

Many of these same revenue-raising measures were rejected by an uncooperative Congress when Mrs. Aquino proposed them during her term. She was forced to resort to painful cuts in spending instead.

It also remains to be seen if Mr. Ramos can push through with other politically unpopular reforms being pushed by foreign creditors, such as deregulation of fuel and power prices, trade liberalization and streamlining of the bloated bureaucracy.

He will also face another problem that bedeviled Mrs. Aquino — a campaign by leftist groups and congressmen pressuring him to repudiate part of the country's foreign debt.

Although the government and most economists agree such a stance will do more harm than good, some congressmen are planning to mount a campaign to pass a law unilaterally halting debt payments. They are also trying to strip the presidency of its power to contract foreign loans.

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended July 24

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Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'BUSINESS' and 'NASDAQ NATIONAL'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center: 'مكنا من الوطن'

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

Share prices fell in hesitant trading. The CBS all-share index lost 4.8 points during the week to close at 196.4 on Friday.

Hong Kong

Nervousness about more instability in the Gulf set prices tumbling across the board. The Hang Seng Index plunged by 5.7 percent, or 144.5 points during the week to close at 5,772.5 on Friday.

Frankfurt

The stock market finished sharply lower as investors responded to the fall of the dollar. The DAX index lost 5.4 percent, or 92.24 points, during the week to close on Friday at 1,610.42.

London

The stock exchange suffered its ninth successive losing week, wiping out gains made since the start of the year. In volatile trading, the FT-SE 100 share index fell 54.7 points during the week to close on Friday at 2,577.2.

But the weakness of the pound and uncertainty over its long-term future of the European Monetary System continued to cause worries. One of the biggest victims of the week's slide was British Aerospace, which lost a hefty 21 percent to close at 191 pence.

British Airways fell 6 percent in the wake of its tie-up with U.S. airline USAir, with concerns rising that any further expansion by BA would need to be funded by a rights issue.

Milan

The assassination of Judge Paolo Borsellino sparked a sharp drop on the stock exchange. The MIB index fell 7.2 percent during the week, or 62 points, to new low for the year of 791 on Friday.

Paris

Share prices took a beating as the hike in the German discount rate continued to undermine investor confidence. The CAC-40 index lost 3.7 percent, or 67.16 points, during the week to close at 1,734.62 on Friday.

while the all-Singapore index slipped 1.48 points to 381.58. Turnover for the week fell by 10.4 percent to 211.4 million shares.

Tokyo

Share prices plunged to the lowest point in more than six years as fears mounted that corporate earnings would continue to deteriorate. The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues was down a hefty 6.3 percent, or 1,050.65 yen, during the week to close at 15,497.79 on Friday.

The broader-based Tokyo Stock Price Index also suffered, shedding 66.55 points to 1,204.55. Daily turnover averaged at 223.1 million shares, up from 203.6 million shares the preceding week.

Zurich

The stock market caught the blues from other markets. The Swiss Performance Index shed 28.29 points, or 2.47 percent, during the week to close at 1,112.84 on Friday.

As East Germany Lags, Frustration Rises

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

Suhl, Germany — Asked what his Eastern German readers are most concerned about, Gerd Schwinger borrows a line from President George Bush: "Jobs, jobs, jobs."

Mr. Schwinger, 32, the editor of Freies Wort, or Free World, a daily newspaper in Thuringia state, added: "People measure their lives by whether they have a job or not. And many of them don't."

As is true elsewhere in the post-Soviet East, the initial euphoria of switching to Western-style economics has given way to anxiety, skepticism and frustration.

Two years after German economic union, reconstruction of Eastern Germany's badly decayed economy, not to mention things like roads and sewer lines, is proceeding erratically.

Most of the 8,000 state-owned industries have been privatized, but investment levels remain low, partly because of the long process of settling property ownership claims.

This year, Bonn will transfer about \$122 billion to Eastern Germany. Private investment will be about \$30 billion, triple the 1991 total, but far below what economists say is needed.

Eastern German unemployment is rising and government officials expect no improvement until next year. In June, 13.8 percent of the

region's work force of about 8 million were jobless, a third more than a year earlier. Discounting those in government-financed make-work programs, unemployment is estimated at nearly 40 percent.

The steadily rising cost of unity is straining the German government's finances and driving up its budget deficit. That has pushed inflation and interest rates higher,

Bernhard Vogel, a Western German politician who was elected premier of Thuringia in April. "It will be like West Germany after the war. In some areas, recovery will come very rapidly. Elsewhere, it will take much longer."

Wolfram Engels, an economics professor at the University of Frankfurt, is even less optimistic. By the time the East has caught up

such as what to do with workers deemed too old for retraining but too young for retirement.

"The hard fact is that a factory worker 50 or older in this area who loses his job is probably never going to get another one," said Mr. Schwinger.

Patchy development is also causing resentment. For example, cities like Berlin and Leipzig are thriving, but in Suhl, about 150 kilometers (90 miles) southwest of Leipzig, progress for the population of 54,700 has been slow.

Part of the problem has been missed opportunities. In late 1989, the city lost a chance to be the site of what was then the reunited nation's first joint venture, between Pilz GmbH of Bavaria and East Germany's giant Robotron high-technology group.

Pilz Robotron wanted to build an automated compact-disk factory in Suhl, but the city would not approve the chosen site, saying the land was needed to expand the local gun club's shooting range. The site is now an industrial park with no tenants.

The \$154 million factory went instead to Albrechts, a village of 1,000 residents just outside Suhl. It is nearing completion and disk production is scheduled to begin in late December.

The project is bringing about 250 jobs as well as tax revenue.

People measure their lives by whether they have a job or not. And many of them don't.

Gerd Schwinger, editor of the Thuringia state weekly Freies Wort.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Chinese Enterprises Get Autonomy

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — China has put into effect a new law aimed at pushing unprofitable state businesses to take responsibility for their performance and gear production to the marketplace, the official Xinhua news agency said.

Under the law, state enterprises are free to import, export, invest, negotiate with foreign partners, declare bankruptcy and hire and fire workers with complete autonomy, the agency said.

Taiwan Firm Said to Halt China Plan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — The Taiwan government has persuaded the Formosa Plastics group to abandon a plan to build a \$7 billion petrochemical complex in the southern Chinese coastal city of Xiamen, according to a newspaper report over the weekend.

Formosa, Taiwan's largest private conglomerate, agreed to halt preparations for the project under government pressure, the mass-circulation United Daily News reported Saturday.

IMF Tells Athens to Cut Debt Further

ATHENS (Combined Dispatches) — Greece must take immediate steps to improve its economic situation and cut the public debt, the International Monetary Fund has said in a report made public by the Greek government.

The report said urgent reforms were required in the tax and social security systems. It also said that there were still too many workers in the public sector.

Creditor Nations to Cut Zambia Debt

PARIS (AFP) — Representatives of Zambia's creditor countries have decided to reduce the country's debt by half, the France's Finance Ministry announced.

Representatives of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, Britain and Sweden and Switzerland agreed on options for the debt reduction at a meeting in Paris.

Singapore

Share prices tumbled to their lowest level in three months. The Straits Times industrial index lost 49.83 points during the week to close on Friday at 1,401.91.

Inflation Seen Allowing Cut in Australian Rates

SYDNEY — Expectations are growing for another interest rate cut in Australia because of continuing gains in the fight against inflation and a falling current account deficit, analysts said.

"We look for a 100 basis-point cut in the official rate in early August or September, but cannot rule out a smaller cut or an earlier one," said Chris Caton of Bankers Trust.

Data on Wednesday is expected to show prices in the June quarter were virtually unchanged, and the rate of inflation over the past 12 months has dropped to 1.2 percent from 1.8 percent. Annual inflation was 1.7 percent in March quarter, its lowest since 1963.

"Inflation is seen as weak and so is economic growth," said State Bank of New South Wales economist Hans Kunnert.

June balance of payments figures, due out Thursday, were expected to show a current account deficit for the year to June 30 of around \$1.5 billion Australian dollars (\$3.6 billion), well below the government's forecast of 14 billion dollars.

The Reserve Bank last cut the official cash rate, the benchmark for most interest rates, on July 8 by 75 basis points, or three-quarters of a percentage point, to 5.75 percent.

Will Borland Software Gamble Pay Off?

By Lawrence M. Fisher New York Times Service

SCOTT'S VALLEY, California — In early 1989, Philippe Kahn committed his company, Borland International Inc., to a radically new approach to developing software called object-oriented programming.

Now, three years later, the company's next generation of software is months overdue, depressing Borland's earnings and sending its stock skittering recently to less than half its 52-week high of \$86.75.

But the first of the new products, Quattro Pro for Windows, is finally due out in mid-August, with others to appear soon after. And if the software is anywhere near as good as some advance trade reviews and customer ironies have indicated, Borland, already the nation's third-largest software company, could be in line for a geometric jump in size.

Analysts say much of that growth will come at the expense of Borland's two larger competitors in the personal computer arena, Microsoft Corp. and Lotus Development Corp.

But the new programs also give Borland a leading position in another important trend emerging in computing: downsizing the shift from mainframes and minicomputers to networks of personal computers. This will allow the company to also take on Oracle, Ingres and Sybase, the leading software vendors for the mainframe and minicomputer markets.

A victory for Borland, analysts say, would spur the use of object-oriented programming, a modular approach to producing software that experts are calling the single greatest change in software design since the introduction of computing 40 years ago.

Despite the early naves, some of Mr. Kahn's critics and competitors still are not convinced that he has solved all the technical problems that have made object-oriented programming so off-putting to other software companies.

"There is a credibility gap because they're late delivering these products," said Stewart Alsop, editor in chief of InfoWorld, a trade publication.

If Borland fails, it risks losing big chunks of its market share. But Mr. Kahn remains characteristically cocky. "You could say they're late, but you really should see them as the first of a new generation," he said of the new programs. "The benefits we'll get will be huge."

Indeed, Borland could enjoy another growth spurt. Last year, Mr. Kahn acquired Ashton-Tate Corp., maker of dBase, the leading database program. The purchase doubled Borland's annual revenues, to nearly \$500 million, and catapulted the company into the industry's No. 3 spot, behind the \$2.7 billion Microsoft and the \$300 million Lotus.

Analysts say the new programs will boost Borland's revenues again. Total sales could grow as high as \$1 billion within a couple of years, the analysts estimate.

The modular approach promises to do for software what the industrial revolution did for manufacturing: change it from custom-made, built-from-scratch production to assembly from prefabricated pieces.

In object-oriented programming, elements, or modules, in a word-processing program could be reused in combination with other modules in a spreadsheet program.

Personal software developers like Lotus and Microsoft have used object-oriented programming for their own development purposes, but are a couple of years behind Borland.

"The biggest bet we made with the company," Mr. Kahn said, "was not the Ashton-Tate acquisition," whose higher-than-expected restructuring costs helped produce a net loss of \$110 million in fiscal 1992. The riskier move was to embrace object-oriented programming, he said, adding, "We knew it would be painful."

Particularly in the spreadsheet business, lack of a new Windows product has hurt Borland because Microsoft and Lotus have already shipped theirs. Also not released yet are Borland's two new data-base programs: Paradox for Windows and dBase for Windows.

The delays were blamed for weak first-quarter results, reported last week. During the quarter, which ended June 30, net income plummeted 85.7 percent, to \$1.7 million, from the year-ago period. Nevertheless, earnings exceeded analysts' expectations, causing Borland's stock to rise. It closed Friday at \$39.625, up \$2.625 for the week.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, July 24. (Continued)

Table with columns: Symbol, 100s High, Low, Close, Net Change. Lists various OTC stocks and their price movements.

Sales in 100s High Low Close Net

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Advertisement for 'The Annual Oxford Summit' featuring a review of the business climate in a world in turmoil. Includes details about the September 16-19, 1992 conference at Blenheim Palace, featuring Hon. Dick Cheney, US Secretary of Defense. Includes contact information for Oxford Analytica and a coupon to request a card.

MONDAY SPORTS SUMMER OLYMPICS

U.S. Swimmers Manage to Take Only One Gold on Opening Day

Diebel Wins Medal for Men, Thompson Fails for Women

By Christine Brennan
Washington Post Service
BARCELONA — For Nelson Diebel, a free-spirited Princeton sophomore who has known his share of trouble, there was unanticipated joy in the waters of Piscines Bernat Fiol on Sunday night. For Jenny Thompson, there was unfathomable disappointment in the knowledge that a gold medal would not accompany her world record in the glamour event of women's swimming.

And, for everyone else, there was the sense that the swimming competition in the 1992 Summer Olympics will be just like it was in Seoul in 1988. As the U.S. swimming spokesman, Jeff Dimond, predicted, "It will be a geography lesson." Athletes from China, the United States, Hungary and Russia won the first four gold medals as the six days of swimming competition began on a steamy summer evening on Montjuic. The highly-regarded American women's team managed just one silver and one bronze medal in two events; the men, who were not supposed to be as strong, accounted for the gold with Diebel's victory in the 100-meter breaststroke.

Yong Zhuang, the 1988 Olympic silver medalist from China, upset Thompson, the world-record holder, in the women's 100-meter freestyle. Zhuang, 19, led all the way and swam nearly half a second faster than she ever had, in 54.64 seconds, a new Olympic record.

Thompson, 19, a Stanford sophomore who set that record herself in morning qualifying in 54.69, swam slower in the evening, 54.84 seconds. Her world record is 54.48, set at the U.S. Olympic trials in Indianapolis in March.

"I just choked big time coming home," Thompson said in a statement after missing the obligatory media interview due to a mix-up, according to Dimond. "I don't know why. I saw the Chinese swimmer on my left and said, 'If you want it, this is the time to make a move.' I tried but she had a little left as well."

After the race, Zhuang was confronted in the press conference by a persistent rumor swirling around the sport about the Chinese. She was asked if she and her countrywomen used performance-enhancing drugs.

"I've heard people saying this, many journalists and people claim we are doping, but it is completely wrong," she said. "There is absolutely no scientific basis for it. In fact, I have to say this doesn't exist and I can't help but deny it."

Nicole Haislett of the University of Florida, the reigning world champion in the 100 free, had just as bad a race as Thompson did. She finished fourth in 55.19 seconds.

Immediately following Thompson's disappointment came Diebel's unexpected triumph. He was third at the turn at 50 meters but came back strong and nipped the world-record holder, Norbert Rozsa of Hungary, by .18 of a second, 1:01.50 to 1:01.68. His time broke the Olympic record of Steve Lundquist (1:01.65), set at the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

"It's a great rush to have gotten the gold," said Diebel, 21. "When it was over, I wished I could do it all over again. It's like a drug; it's the best high you can ever get."

From the ages of 12 to 16, Diebel said he had a problem with marijuana and alcohol. He also said he was "very hyper," and, in 1988, broke both his wrists when he tried to dive head-first from a railing into the diving well at his prep school. He missed and hit the concrete.

"I had too much energy," he said. "Now that he has directed it into swimming, he said he couldn't be happier."

"I will never, ever have a better feeling than I have right now," he said.

The women's 400-meter individual medley pitted the Hungarian superstar Kristina Egerszegi against the U.S. standout Summer Sanders, and, as expected, Egerszegi won. She swam the four strokes in 4:36.54, followed by Li Lin of China (4:36.73) and Sanders in a U.S.-record of 4:37.58. Janet Evans won a gold medal in 1988 swimming 4:37.76, the old record.

This was thought to be the worst of Sanders's four Olympic events, but she hardly was disappointed with her results.

"I'm so happy I did my best time," she said. "I knew coming into the Olympics this would be my toughest event. I came in seeded third and I won the bronze medal. I'm just so excited to be here; I'll have a permanent smile for the next two weeks. If it wasn't my best time, I'd be disappointed. So that's why I'm happy."

In the day's final event, the men's 200 freestyle, Russian Yevgeni Sadovyi set an Olympic record twice, in the morning preliminaries and the final, and won the gold in 1:46.70. Anders Holmertz of Sweden, the 1988 silver medalist in this event, again came in second in 1:46.86.

A Kick That Didn't Come

Flip Bondy of The New York Times reported:

Thompson could have bettered her own world record in a morning heat at the Bernat Fiol pool, but she floated languidly through the final meters when she might have stroked to the contact pad.

Why bother? The 100-meter freestyle final was the correct moment for world records and gold medals. Thompson touched the wall for the turn at 50 meters, eight-hundredths of a second behind Zhuang. Everybody waited for her kick, but it never came. The lead held, even grew a few centimeters. "I have been waiting for four years to get this result," said Zhuang, the first swimmer ever to win a gold for China. "I was hoping to get this medal for that long."

Thompson gets a second shot at an individual gold medal Monday night, in the 200-meter freestyle. She is not the favorite in that event, ranked second behind her teammate Haislett.



Nelson Diebel of the United States, left, and Norbert Rozsa of Hungary, after Diebel took the gold in the men's 100-meter breaststroke swimming final. Rozsa, the world-record holder, finished with the silver medal.



Paul Howe of Britain executing a turn during a 200-meter freestyle heat in the men's competition, with Christian Keller of Germany, in the background, having already made his turn underwater.

Time Runs Out in Barcelona For Father of U.S. Swimmer

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

BARCELONA — Ron Karnaugh learned to swim in the Maplewood, New Jersey, town pool, but his husky, 60-year-old father seldom swam there. After two heart attacks, Peter Karnaugh no longer drove the truck he had hired out; his elder son, Peter Jr., did.

The father occasionally attended his younger son's big swimming meets around the country. Whenever he visited Ron at the University of California at Berkeley, he always cooked at one of his son's favorite meals, liver and onions.

As soon as Ron qualified for the U.S. Olympic team in March, the family's friends had a idea: raise \$25,000 to send Peter and Jean Karnaugh and their daughter Debbie to the Summer Games.

"Our slogan was 'Barcelona Bound,'" Al Brown, a retired plumbing contractor, said Sunday. "We raised \$27,000, whatever the Karnaughs didn't need for the trip would go into Ron's swimming

trust fund. The Summit Bank got us started with a \$1,000 donation. We sold T-shirts and buttons. We had a big red-white-and-blue good-luck banner that people signed; \$2 for adults, \$1 for kids."

When the Karnaughs left for the Summer Games from Newark Airport last week, they had that banner with them.

"When Ron swims in the 200-meter individual medley," his father told Brown, "we'll be holding up that banner."

In the humid heat of the opening ceremony Saturday night, Peter Karnaugh grimed and told Dennis Parsley, the Olympic swimming team's leader, "Go for it." Soon he, his wife and daughter stood as the U.S. athletes marched into the Estadi Olympic. Wearing his Olympic blue blazer and light olive slacks, Ron waved to his parents up there among other Olympic families.

"We saw Ron's family," his teammate Joel Thomas recalled. "We were all having a great time." About half an hour later, Peter Karnaugh suddenly left his seat. His wife thought he was going to the men's room. After walking up a few steps, he collapsed with a heart attack. Rushed to a medical center inside the stadium, he later was transferred to a nearby hospital. By the time he was officially pronounced dead about 3 o'clock in the morning, Ron was asleep in his room at the Olympic Village, but U.S. Olympic officials were comforting his mother, who speaks through a voice box, and daughter.

"I don't want to disturb Ron until he gets his rest," she said. "But suppose he gets up," an Olympic official said, "and somebody asks him about his father before you can tell him."

"You're right," she said. "We have to tell him."

Terry Stoddard, who has been Ron's coach with the Mission Viejo team in California, was asked to awaken the 26-year-old swimmer and bring him to an Olympic Village office. His mother and sister rushed to hug him.

"When they told him, he was stunned," an Olympic official recalled. "Then they all broke down in tears."

In a few hours Ron, his mother and sister moved into a Barcelona hotel, where they secluded themselves. Under Spanish law, a coroner must conduct an autopsy, and the body may not be released for 72 hours. The family said in a statement that it would not comment on

the death until after Ron had completed Friday in his Olympic event. He will swim in the seventh heat of the 200-meter individual medley. Eight qualify for the final in the evening.

"He's a strong person, he'll be O.K.," his teammate Thomas said. "Ron just wants to try to swim and not have people focus on his father. The family will take care of that."

With the second fastest time ever for the 200-meter individual medley, the 6-foot 5-inch, 200-pound Karnaugh would need his best performance to upset the world record-holder, Tamas Darnyi of Hungary, for the gold medal. At the U.S. Olympic trials, he swam the individual medley (butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and freestyle) in 2 minutes, 09.2 seconds, 0.60 of a second slower than Darnyi's world record.

Karnaugh is considered one of the strongest United States swimmers. Not long ago he ripped the handles off a testing machine, as was bearing a strength record.

"He's such a determined young man," said Nate Thornton, his college coach, who is here as an assistant Olympic coach. "I've probably never met anybody as determined."

As proof of that determination, consider that Karnaugh, the 1991 Pan-American Games gold medalist, had not defeated David Whetton of Westminster, Pennsylvania, in 12 consecutive meets before winning in the Olympic Trials. In one meet, Karnaugh touched the contact pad at the finish so hard his hand needed to be X-rayed.

That determination developed in the Maplewood swim club, where he is a town legend.

"Ron's name is still in the club record books for a great number of events," said 29-year-old Bill Cannon, a Maplewood police dispatcher. "He's a few years younger than me, but even as a kid, nobody ever went through the water like he did."

The news of Peter Karnaugh's death saddened Maplewood, where two Olympic banners adorned the front of the family's home.

"Peter and Ron used to go fishing together in the South Mountain reservoir," said Brown, the family friend who had been involved in raising travel money. "I'm sure Peter was planning on doing that with Ron when they got home from the Olympics."

He was probably planning on cooking liver and onions, too.

Germans Beat Out Italy For First Cycling Gold

Reuters

BARCELONA — Germany took the first cycling gold medal of the Olympic Games with a comfortable victory Sunday over the world champion Italian team in the men's 100-kilometer time trial.

The German quartet of Bernd Dittert, Michael Meyer, Uwe Peschel and Christian Rich clocked 2 hours 1 minute 39 seconds on a highway circuit north of Barcelona to win by a full minute.

Italy, which led at the halfway stage, took the silver medal, and France, nose out the Commonwealth of Independent States to win the bronze.

The Italians beat the Germans in last year's world championships in Stuttgart by well over 2 minutes, and at the halfway stage they looked ready to repeat.

The same squad — Flavio Anastasia, Luca Colombo, Gianfranco Conti and Andrea Peron — took a 14-second lead at 50 kilometers, but Germany gradually overhauled them to edge ahead with 25 kilometers to go.

Australian Defeats Longo

Reuters

SANT SADURNI D'ANONIA, Spain — Australia's Kathryn Watt made a brave solo ride to take the Olympic women's road race cycling title on Sunday and frustrate Jeanie Longo's golden dream.

Watt, the Australian champion, pulled away on the fifth and final lap of the 16-kilometer (10-mile) circuit at Sant Sadurni d'Anonia as the favorites nervously eyed each other in the pack. The Australian gained a lead and when Longo, of France, finally decided to attack it was too late.

Watt finished the 81-kilometer ride in 2 hours, 4 minutes, 42 seconds. Longo held on for second place, 20 seconds behind. The 1988 Olympic champion, Monique Knol of the Netherlands, took the bronze, one second behind Longo.

Longo, winner of nine world titles, was deprived of an Olympic gold but had the consolation of her first Games medal.

South Korean Shooter Wins Games' First Gold

The Associated Press

MOLLET DEL VALLES, Spain — Yeo Kab Soon, a 18-year-old South Korean, won the first gold medal at the Barcelona Olympics on Sunday, and a shooter from Yugoslavia, competing individually, won the bronze.

Yeo, who braced with deep-breathing techniques, surprised even herself by winning the eight-woman air-rifle final round with 498.2 points. The favored Vesela Letcheva of Bulgaria finished second with 495.3, just ahead of Aranka Binder with 495.1.

Binder is part of a squad of Yugoslav athletes who are officially competing as individuals. Their flag and anthem will not be used and their entries in team events were ordered to stay home as part of the United Nations sanctions stemming from the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Olympic banner was raised in place of the Yugoslav flag during the medal ceremony.

During the final round, Binder fired from a place adjacent to Mirjana Horvat, who finished eighth as the first Olympic participant ever for Bosnia.

Bulgarian Weightlifter Wins Gold With a Roar

Reuters

BARCELONA — Ivan Ivanov of Bulgaria added the Olympic crown to his three world weightlifting titles on Sunday when he beat Lin Qisheng of China with his final lift of the flyweight — 52-kilogram, or 115-pound — competition.

The 20-year-old soldier threw back his head and let out a roar of triumph after hoisting 150 kilograms with his final clean and jerk.

A giant Bulgarian trainer rushed onto the stage and carried the diminutive Ivanov off in his arms.

Ivanov's total lift of 265 kilograms was 2.5 kilograms better than second-placed Lin, who tied with him on 115 in the snatch and achieved a personal best 147.5 in the jerk.

A Romanian, Trayan Chihorean, and Ko Kwang Ki of South Korea lifted the same total of 252.5 kilograms. But the Romanian took the bronze because he weighed 100 grams lighter than his opponent. Chihorean grabbed the medal by lifting 140 in the snatch and jerk. He staggered forward several

steps, muscles bulging and cheeks puffed out, before managing to hold the bar still.

Ivanov, who always competes in the same light blue leotard for luck, gave Bulgaria its best possible start to the weightlifting competition.

Four years ago in Seoul, two Bulgarian gold medalists were stripped of their titles after testing positive for drugs and the team were sent home in disgrace.

China's Zhang Zairong, joint leader after the snatch, failed three successive attempts in the clean and jerk and was eliminated.

An Albanian, Genc Barjoci, was even more unlucky. He was forced to retire through injury without making a single lift. He trapped his fingers in a door at the arena where the competition was held.



From left, Letcheva (bronze), Yeo (gold) and Binder (silver), the air-rifle winners and first medalists.

Portugal's Mota, With Health Problems, Will Not Defend Marathon Title

Reuters

LISBON — The Portuguese runner Rosa Mota, a former world and European champion, announced Sunday that she would not be defending her Olympic marathon title in Barcelona because of health problems.

Mota, 34, said in a statement that she was

"not in the necessary physical condition to live up to expectations."

Despite her age and recent fitness problems, she had been considered the country's best hope for a medal.

Although she had dropped out of the London marathon in April, Mota had trained hard for the Olympic marathon, on

Saturday. But she said unspiced titles had prevented her from training in recent days.

"Because of the hopes the Portuguese people and my coach have placed in my participation in the Olympic marathon," she said, "it is with great sadness that I announce my decision not to take part."

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We're Pumping Up Weightlifting Coverage in Barcelona.

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MONDAY SPORTS SUMMER OLYMPICS

Lithuania Wins in Basketball

BARCELONA — Rimas Kurtinaitis scored 31 points as Lithuania made an impressive debut in Olympic basketball with a victory over 112-75 victory over China on Sunday.

Four members of the Soviet gold medal team in the 1988 Games played for the now independent Lithuania. Kurtinaitis scored 15 of his points from the 3-point range to lead Lithuania, which jumped to a 12-2 lead against the smaller and slower Chinese team.

Lithuania shot 63 percent for the game (39 for 60) and finished with a 57-13 advantage in rebounds. The game's largest lead was 93-51 with 7:13 to play. Lithuania then pulled all the starters.

Jun Sun led China with 22 points. Unified Team 78, Venezuela 64. Valeri Tikhonenko scored 18 points and the Unified Team, technically the defending gold medalist, opened the Olympic men's basketball competition by defeating Venezuela.

The Unified Team represents 12 of the republics that comprised the former Soviet Union, which won the gold medal in Seoul in 1988. Victor Bereznoi and Alexander Volkov, who play for the Atlanta Hawks in the National Basketball Association, had 15 and 11 points for the Unified Team.

The team dominated inside early in taking an 18-point halftime lead with Tikhonenko and Volkov scoring 17 points with seven rebounds. Venezuela, a surprise runner-up to the United States in the Americas qualifying tournament, started the second half with a 7-0 run to get within 34-23, but could get no closer.

Cabo Estaba, who played at South Alabama University, led Venezuela with 21 points, while Sam Shepley, the oldest player in the basketball competition at 39, had 11 points and five assists.

Australia 116, P. Rico 76: Australia held Puerto Rico scoreless for a 6:53 stretch of the first half Sunday and then coasted to victory. Australia started the game with an 11-2 run and clinched things with a 15-0 burst that gave it a 31-10 lead by 8:10 to play in the first half. Puerto Rico missed eight shots in the decisive spurt and never recovered, trailing 57-31 at halftime.

Andrew Geze, who played for Seton Hall's runner-up team in the 1989 National Collegiate Athletic Association, and Mark Bradke each had 20 points for Australia, the fourth-place team in the 1988 Games. Australia dominated inside and out, making 13 of 29 3-point attempts, while holding a 45-26 rebounding advantage.

Luc Longley of the Minnesota Timberwolves added 16 points and six rebounds for Australia. Raymond Gause, who played at Alabama-Birmingham, led Puerto Rico — which shot 38 percent (27 for 71), including 5 for 24 from 3-point range — with 15 points.

Germany 83, Spain 74: A unified Germany made its first Olympic basketball appearance since 1936 as a successful one as Detlef Schrempf, who plays with the Indiana Pacers, led the way.

Schrempf, a two-time winner of the NBA's Sixth Man Award, had 26 points and nine rebounds. The Spanish team was helped by the wild support of the partisan, drum-beating crowd.

Spain got within 70-66 with 7:36 to play, but Germany then made 11 of 13 free throws and just one field goal the rest of the way as Spain made just three of 13 shots from the field.

Hansi Gnad, who plays in Division II at Alaska-Anchorage, had 17 points and 20 rebounds for Germany, which outrebounded Spain, 37-24. Jordi Villacampa led Spain with 21 points, but he was 1 for 6 from 3-point range. The whole team struggled from the outside, making just four of 19 from beyond 20 feet, 6 inches.



Charles Barkley slam-dunking the ball during the U.S. basketball team's 86-31 defeat of Angola.



Tatiana Lissenko of the Unified Team on the balance beam.

China's Fu, 13, Has Good View Of Diving Gold

By Gerald Eskenazi New York Times Service

BARCELONA — Performing on a mountain with this city as a backdrop, Fu Mingxia, the 13-year-old from China who assays the most difficult dives in the Olympics, led the 12 women qualifiers Sunday in the platform event.

Because of the extra points she amasses as a result of the degree of difficulty, she appears to have an insurmountable lead over Mary Ellen Clark of the United States. She is a 29-year-old who sometimes suffers diver's spells when she hits the water in an awkward position.

The other American diver, 29-year-old Ellen Owen, who came out of retirement last year, recovered with a pair of brilliant final dives to make the team in fifth place. The medals will be awarded Monday.

It's as if the diving competition is taking place in the world's largest penthouse pool. Views are everywhere. The famed Sagrada Familia cathedral, designed by Gaudi, is just off the divers' left shoulder.

They see it all, they said, as they stand in an open-air arena on the 10-meter platform, as high as a three-story building.

If the young Chinese was in awe, it never showed. When she took the gold in last year's world championships, she became the youngest to capture the diving title. If she wins Monday, she will be among the youngest Olympic gold medalists.

"Fu is doing the dives of the future," said Clark's admiring coach, Ron O'Brien. "Years from now, everyone will have to try the more difficult dives just to keep up with her."

In scoring the sport, judges award points for takeoff, action in the air, and entry. But the scores are multiplied by each dive's degree of difficulty, or D.D.

On Sunday, the Chinese diver was soaring at a rate that gave her nine-tenths of a point over Clark. This is a sport in which tenths of points are significant. For Monday's final, Fu will raise that level to 1.3. O'Brien estimated that Fu's D.D. on Sunday was worth about 20 points. She had almost 32 points over Clark after Sunday's six dives. But on Monday, Zu's margin could increase by another 35 points.

In other events, news agencies reported: In Greco-Roman wrestling, Dennis Koslovski stayed on course for another Olympic medal by posting two big victories in the preliminaries.

Nearby, Pretorius, who is white, stood, staring proudly at Rhwala, feeling himself free. They are roommates in the Olympic Village here.

"We are two boxers from South Africa," he said. "When they told me we were coming to the Olympics I didn't have the words for it. We are together in a room, and we can just talk about boxing."

Bushney said everyone they'd met had greeted him and his boxers with "arms open. People come and sit next to you and talk to you. I don't not think sports people think that way about us. A sportsman is a sportsman, that's what we found."

His forecast will be called naive by some, but considering the way three decades of exclusion ended in front of him, it might have been the first time in his 30-year career he could feel such optimism.

Olsson won the silver medal in last year's World Championships.

Olympic champion Jon Rønning of Norway spoiled what would have been a perfect day for the Americans by beating Shawn Sheldon, 5-0, in the flyweight (52 kilogram) class.

Teammate Rodney Smith was impressive in his Olympic debut, defeating Pedro Villuela of Spain, 6-1, in the lightweight (68 kilogram) class. Smith shook off early jitters and held Villuela scoreless for over three minutes. He received a bye in the evening session.

Kwame Ayew scored two second-half goals, his first on a fluke, to lead Ghana past Australia, 3-1, in the opening round of the soccer tournament.

Ghana, with Under-17 World Championship hero Nii Lamptey, led from the 12th minute in the game at Sabadell and didn't concede a goal until a minute and a half into injury time, that by Anthony Vidmar.

In Zaragoza, Claus Thomsen earned a long free kick from Lars Nielsen from 10 meters with four minutes remaining, lifting Denmark to a 1-1 draw with Mexico.

In Valencia, Chung Jae Kwon earned South Korea its first point in the soccer tournament, salvaging a 1-1 draw with Morocco.

Svetlana Boginskia, the former world champion gymnast, who at 19 is pushing old age in a sport that belongs to the much younger set, held off the clock for at least another day Sunday with a sterling performance in the opening round of the Olympics team competition.

Drawing on the same grace and confidence that earned her four medals in Seoul four years ago and a world championship a year later, Boginskia pushed the Unified Team into the lead ahead of Romania and the United States with one session remaining in the compulsory portion.

The United States opened with a solid performance from its first four gymnasts. But moments into the night's final session, world champion Kim Zmeskal fell off the beam while executing a back handspring. She was awarded a score of 9.35 after the shaky start.

But it was the stoic and unshakable Boginskia who held the judges' favor.

Her lowest score was a 9.850 on the vault, where she won the gold in South Korea then as an up-and-coming star of the former Soviet Union.

Her highs were a 9.975 on the floor and a 9.925 on the uneven bars. She added a 9.875 on the balance beam, where she opened the night with a deep breath and a perfect dismount.

With one session remaining, Boginskia was the overall leader with 39.625 points. Teammate Tatiana Gutsu was second with 39.586 and Betty Okino of the United States third with 39.499.

The team standings showed the Unified Team with 197,507 points, with all of its athletes having competed. The United States held a slight edge — 156,933 to 156,658 — over Romania with two athletes remaining for each country.

(AP, AFP)

Mandela Is at Ringside for South Africa's Return

By Michael Wilbon Washington Post Service

BARCELONA — At 10 minutes past 2 P.M. Sunday, a 22-year-old black South African native of Soweto walked to the middle of a boxing ring, touched gloves with a heavily-favored opponent from Spain, and 32 years of Olympic exclusion for South Africa ended. Fana Rhwala is a four-time South African champion and a bronze medalist in this year's World Championships, but Monday his mission was simply to withstand the weight of history.

For the record, Rhwala lost a rather one-sided decision to Rafael Lozano Munoz in the light-flyweight division. That isn't what anybody here, or in South Africa, or the international sports community is likely to remember about the nine minutes of action in the Pavelló Club Joventut. The arena was perhaps one-third full, but one of the fans — perhaps the most

nervous — was Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress leader and one-time amateur boxer, who sat virtually without expression through the three-round bout.

Asked whether it was at all significant that South Africa's first Olympic participant since 1960 is a fighter, Mandela laughed and said, "Yes, he is a fighter, but I don't think he used his right hand as much as he should have. The other chap was quite good. I was watching the score on the computer and our fellow had no points. I think we should remember that our people have been out of sport for a long time. I am happy we are here and hope next time we are better."

The International Olympic Committee reinstated South Africa last year, ending a ban that kept South Africa from competing because of its apartheid policy.

Rhwala, who now lives in Sumanda and works as a sports ad-

ministrator for a petroleum company, is a painfully quiet youngster who spoke just above a whisper after his bout. "I feel happy about this," he said, hardly audible. Never before had he seen Mandela with his own eyes. "I saw him. I'm proud about that," he said. "I am disappointed I could not win, but I think people in South Africa are happy, even if I lost."

South Africa sent a two-man team here, Rhwala and welterweight Giovanni Pretorius, who was to fight later in the day. The coach, Dan Bushney, said big screen television sets had been set up through parts of South Africa, even Soweto, and that "75 percent" of all the sets were tuned to this.

"For our boxer, for our sport, for our country, this is a start. At this stage, it's not winning a medal, it's competing and trying your best. You could see [Rhwala] was very tense, he couldn't loosen up. It's such a big, very big story, to be

waiting for 30 years. To win, lose or draw would make no difference. We came here to represent South Africa, just to be here. Under the circumstances he did very well.

"I didn't know until Thursday if I'd see this day. We were coming and then not coming," the coach said. "It's been quite a dramatic time for us. Even after he got in the ring I still couldn't believe it. It was true but untrue. And even after we knew we were coming, we didn't know if we would partake. It is really going to happen. I feel very proud. It is a tremendous gesture for [Mandela] to come and support us. For him to take the time to come and support our boxer is something I'll never forget."

Competing is only part of the catching-up process South Africa now begins. While nations who are barely civil to each other on most political and social levels — Cuba and the United States, for example — have steadily increased the level

of information exchange for sports, South Africa's sports scene has existed in almost complete isolation because of various apartheid-related sanctions imposed.

"This time," Bushney said, "we don't have to go back home and sit once this is over. We've come and we've seen the standard in the world. We can set up developmental programs. We've asked other officials and experts from around the world what to do to improve, not just boxing but all our sports. Other countries do this all the time. You can never come out on top trying to do it alone. We need input and exchange. We have willing people, black, brown and white, ready to work. If they leave us to do our thing and give us the backing, it could be a beautiful thing."

Nearby, Pretorius, who is white, stood, staring proudly at Rhwala, feeling himself free. They are roommates in the Olympic Village here.

"We are two boxers from South Africa," he said. "When they told me we were coming to the Olympics I didn't have the words for it. We are together in a room, and we can just talk about boxing."

Bushney said everyone they'd met had greeted him and his boxers with "arms open. People come and sit next to you and talk to you. I don't not think sports people think that way about us. A sportsman is a sportsman, that's what we found."

His forecast will be called naive by some, but considering the way three decades of exclusion ended in front of him, it might have been the first time in his 30-year career he could feel such optimism.

American Boxer Chases the Gold — and Wins

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Light flyweight Eric Griffin opened his Olympic boxing gold medal chase on Sunday by doing just that — chasing.

Pepe Reilly, the other American fighting on opening day, didn't have to look for his opponent in a slam-bang welterweight match.

The results were the same for both Americans, however — victories on the day that Nelson Mandela went to the fights. The African National Congress leader watched countryman Fana Thwala lose, 9-0, to Rafael Lozano in a first-round bout in the 48-kilogram (106-pound) class.

"I think he didn't use his right hand as much as he should have," Mandela said.

Thwala was the first black South African to compete in these Games, which mark South Africa's return to the Olympics after an absence of 32 years.

In a 66.5-kilogram match between boxers who in the past might have been teammates, Vitalijus Karpiakauskas of Lithuania scored a 4-4 decision over Andrei Pestricev of the Unified Team. Pestricev is a Russian.

Griffin, a two-time world champion at 106 pounds, caught up with Faustin Mercedes of the Dominican Republic often enough to gain a 14-2 verdict.

Reilly, shaken in the third round of his 66.5-kilogram battle with Victor Bauts, stopped the Spaniard with a four-punch combination with 1:05 left.

There was a chorus of boos from the crowd, but Reilly was leading, 23-9. There was no question that Bauts was hurt by a right and three left hooks to the head before the bout was stopped by referee Reylando Fortaleza of the Philippines.

Bauts broke into tears when the bout was stopped. "It feels good, I just wish I had

done a little better," said the 20-year-old Reilly, of Glendale, California, who had a badly swollen left eye after being thumped in the second round. He will not box again until Saturday, when he will meet Karpiakauskas.

Reilly built a 12-1 lead in the first round, when he scored almost at will with left hooks. This is the first Olympic boxing tournament at which the computerized score is publicly posted after each round.

Reilly tried to box more in the second round, which ended with him leading 18-6. He was hurt by a right to the head in the third round and was given a standing-eight count, then he connected with the fight-finishing combination.

Griffin knew early that Mercedes had come to run more than fight.

"It was a pretty easy fight, but he wasn't easy to hit," said the 24-year-old Griffin, of Jasper, Tenn. The much-taller Mercedes

moved quickly away from Griffin the first two rounds. Then he tired, allowing the patient, superbly conditioned Griffin to come on. Griffin, who led only 5-1 after two rounds, worked over Mercedes in the final round.

"He really didn't want anything to do with me," Griffin said. "He just wanted to survive."

Griffin's second-round opponent Saturday will be Lozano. Should he win, he could meet an old rival, Rogelio Marcelo of Cuba, in the quarterfinals. Griffin is 5-for-5 against the No. 2 world-ranked Marcelo, including decisions in the finals of the 1989 and 1991 world championships.

Marcelo had some trouble Sunday with Mifanashili Mami of Swaziland before stopping him in the third round.

The only American scheduled to fight Monday is Raul Marquez of Houston, who will box David Deffenbach of Nigeria in a 156-pound bout.

OLYMPIC NOTEBOOK

Shot-Putter Dropped

The shot-putter Kalman Konya was dropped from Germany's Olympic team hours before the start of the Games because he failed to show up for a drug test. The Associated Press reported.

Konya was suspended for two months by the German Athletics Federation, said Reiner Klimke, a spokesman for the German delegation. Konya is the first athlete on an Olympic roster to be disqualified for drug-related actions. He did not accompany the team to Barcelona.

"We're the nation with the most doping controls in the world," Klimke said. "Anyone who will not accept our rules cannot play."

Konya, 30, born in Switzerland, won the German title in 1990 and came in third in 1991 and 1992. His best effort this year was 19.99 meters (65 feet, 7 inches), about 183 centimeters shorter than the world's best in 1992.

A Yugoslav Team

Two women table tennis players from Yugoslavia, banned by the United Nations from team sports at the Barcelona Games, have been cleared to play as a doubles pair because one was born in war-torn Bosnia, Reuters reported.

An International Olympic Com-

mittee statement on Saturday said the IOC and the International Table Tennis Federation had accepted a request from the Bosnian-born Jasna Fazlic and the Serbian-born Gordana Perkovic to pair up for the Games.

"This alliance through Olympics is highly significant in the promotion of peace," the statement said.

Fazlic, listed as resident in Serbia, and Perkovic won the bronze medal for Yugoslavia in the doubles at the Seoul Olympics in 1988.

Taxis Threaten Strike

Barcelona's largest taxi union is threatening to take its cabs off the streets starting Monday, Reuters reported.

The drivers are angry about draconian security precautions against a terrorist attack that have stopped them from approaching the busiest Olympic sites, where roads are blocked by police toting shotguns.

The drivers also say 2,000 official minibuses transporting athletes, officials and journalists around the city are robbing them of revenue and halving their daily take.

strike until the end of the Olympics.

Three other unions will be at the meeting on Monday but have not yet said whether they intended to strike.

Taxi operators say organizers have broken their promises to guarantee them a windfall from the Olympics. Many say they bought new cars and postponed their vacations to work during the Games.

Power Line Bombed

Two bombs knocked out the main French-Spanish electricity line during the opening ceremonies Saturday night, Reuters reported from Paris.

No one claimed responsibility, but French police said they suspected the Spanish Basque separatist organization ETA.

The blasts felled a pylon at Bolestia in the eastern Pyrenees region, cutting the 400,000-volt power line through which France supplies electricity to Spain. Barcelona's power supply was not affected, they said.

Bombs Defted

Italian police said two rudimentary bombs they suspected were planted by the Basque separatist group ETA to coincide with the start of the Olympic Games had

been deactivated on Saturday, Reuters reported from Naples.

Police said the two devices, each made up of a pressure cooker, explosive material and a timer, were left inside backpacks in front of an agent of the Spanish airlines Iberia and of a Renault car showroom.

Both backpacks had signs attached to them reading "Danger — Bomb." Inside were tape recorders playing a message that said, "Attention. Danger. Bomb," the police said.

Benetton Ads Offend

Five giant condoms in the formation of the Olympic rings in a Barcelona newspaper ad shocked readers and International Olympic Committee officials, United Press International reported from Barcelona.

Once again it was the Italian fashion company Benetton, this time outraging Roman Catholic Spaniards, despite the modern new image of the country. The two-page ad showed five rolled up condoms in green, purple, pink and two shades of red, interlocking in the formation of the Olympic rings.

The Olympic rings are protected by copyright and can be used only with the IOC's permission, usually requiring multimillion-dollar sponsorship.



AFTER THE RACE, ALL EYES ARE ON US. Seiko. The world's most precise timekeeping technology.



48.42sec, the men's 100m freestyle world record, AUG. 10, 1988. SEIKO Official Timer of the Games of the XXV Olympiad

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Her lowest score was a 9.850 on the vault, where she won the gold in South Korea then as an up-and-coming star of the former Soviet Union.

With one session remaining, Boginskia was the overall leader with 39.625 points. Teammate Tatiana Gutsu was second with 39.586 and Betty Okino of the United States third with 39.499.

The team standings showed the Unified Team with 197,507 points, with all of its athletes having competed. The United States held a slight edge — 156,933 to 156,658 — over Romania with two athletes remaining for each country.

(AP, AFP)

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Diabel of the States, left, and art. Rozsa of after Diabel took id in the men's eter breaststroke ming final. Rozsa, world-record holder, ed with the silver

Barcelona Summer

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Barcelona Summer

MONDAY SPORTS

In Volleyball Too, A Dream Team Pulls Out Victory

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

BARCELONA — Like almost everyone else here, the American volleyball players are watching the Dream Team. In the opening ceremonies, the volleyballers, Californians all, even got to walk with the basketball players.

"I was right there with Magic Johnson," said Steve Timmons, the Magic man with a sport, a 33-year-old with a tall red crew cut who led the United States to Olympic gold medals in 1984 and 1988. Timmons sets the tone for the U.S. team, which plays the kind of volleyball one doesn't see on every beach.

The volleyball players didn't get back to the Olympic Village until 12:30 A.M. They had to be up early to open play against Japan, but no one was concerned. By no means is Japan volleyball the equivalent of Angolan basketball, but still the Americans had easily handled Japan in four meetings this year.

The Americans wondered what had transformed the Japanese? They leaped as high as Magic or Michael, and hit the ball so hard it seemed propelled by either a bat or a cannon.

Didn't they know that the U.S. volleyball team just like the U.S. basketball team, has its pros? Timmons played volleyball last season for *Il Messaggero* in Rome and made \$1 million.

How could it be then that the Japanese forced the Americans to within one point of victory? Japanese fans screamed approval and U.S. followers grew worried in the Palau d'Esports, halfway up the Olympic mount. The Americans had won the first game, 15-8, but the Japanese substituted wisely and took the next games, 15-11 and 15-10. They took a 14-13 lead in game

four — a single point from victory, when it looked for certain that the Americans were going to hand them the last point and the match.

Bob Samuelson of the United States, who said later, "I get very excited," lost his temper. Samuelson's complaints about the officiating came in the stifling heat of a Barcelona battle that had participants — and even spectators — dripping wet. "Sammy" was flagged with his second yellow card of the game.

Translation: Two yellows in the same game equals a red, which means a point. A point was all the Japanese needed to make the Americans sorry they marched, sorry they ever underestimated a foe with too much California dreamin', sorry they picked Barcelona as the place to lose to a team they figured to whip even in Tokyo.

As Timmons, a Southern California graduate put it, "I thought I heard people in the streets of Japan celebrating already."

But here's a big "but" in volleyball. The sport has two officials. One sits high in a chair, like a tennis umpire; the other works the floor. In the moment the game turned, the floor official seemed to indicate a red card was in order — ejection for Samuelson, point and match to Japan — but the higher official, literally and figuratively, waived him off.

"Sammy" had seen red, but not the red card; he mopped his head with a towel and the game resumed.

You know the rest. And you don't know the rest.

The Californians, Hollywood-like, rallied to win the fourth game, 17-16, then came from behind to win the fifth game, 16-14, and take the match.

Or did they? A quietly crestfall-

SUMMER OLYMPICS



American Dariusz Koslowski raising his arms in victory over Andrzej Wronski of Poland in the first round of Greco-Roman wrestling.

en, but not outwardly emotional, coach, Seiji Oko, lodged a protest. So it goes in the Olympics. A jury will have 48 hours to uphold the apparent U.S. victory or reverse it. One issue that even the U.S. coach and former head volleyball man at Stanford, Fred Storz, couldn't answer: In Olympic play, was a red card mandatory or discretionary after two yellows?

"I've never been in this situation," said Storz, who somehow seemed cool despite wearing a black suit, white dress shirt and tie. "Discretionary," one U.S. official spoke up from a small news conference room packed primarily

with Japanese photographers who rearranged chairs to scramble to the best vantage points.

Most observers believed the U.S. victory would stand; the correspondent for Volleyball Monthly, the bible of the sport based in San Luis Obispo, California, suggested that the word of the man in the chair usually counts. The only doubt that lurked was the history of strange things happening in Olympic Games, an example being the American's win-loss in basketball at Munich.

Oko also was stunned by the manner in which the U.S. won the fourth game after it seemed they'd

lost it. About that Hollywood comeback: It wasn't so much "Rocky" as "Naked Gun 2½."

Timmons slammed a ball over the net with such force it would have been lost in the sand back in Santa Monica. But somehow the shot was returned. The return, however, hit Jeff Stork smack in the head and the ball bloomed over the net for the winning point. Americans in the stands jumped up and waved flags; they laughed, they cried.

"Just as I had planned it," said Timmons, deadpan. "Luckily, Jeff was looking the right way."

Going to the fifth period was like the minute before the last round of

a long fight. Stork sat on the bench holding an ice pack to his neck. Samuelson kept toweling his head. Others lay on the rubber floor. Others rucked in their white shirts and jumped up and down, plenty of spring left despite the perspiration that poured from them.

"Here we go U.S. here we go," American rosters chanted.

They did, as Timmons, the oldest volleyball player in the competition, dove and jumped in a torrid fifth game to conclude what had been an eye-opening afternoon for the 3,500 who watched. It happened at the time of day when most of Barcelona slept.

OLYMPIC SCOREBOARD

MEDALS

Country Standings

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	0	5	0	5
United States	1	1	3	5
Unified Team	2	0	2	4
Hungary	1	0	2	3
Australia	1	0	2	3
Germany	1	0	2	3
France	0	1	2	3
Soviet Union	0	1	2	3
Bulgaria	0	1	2	3
South Korea	0	1	2	3
Italy	0	1	2	3
Finland	0	1	2	3
Netherlands	0	1	2	3
Romania	0	1	2	3

CYCLING

Men's 100km team time trial
SILVER — Italy
Bronze — France

Women's individual road race
SILVER — Kathryn Watt, Australia
Bronze — Jeannie Longo, France

Men's 100-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's free style
SILVER — Konstantin Leuzhich, Unified Team
Bronze — Wenzel Yifan, China

Women's air rifle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 200-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 400-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 800-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 1500-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 5000-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 10000-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 5000-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

Men's 10000-meter freestyle
SILVER — Yevgeny Nikolov, Bulgaria
Bronze — Aronnie Binder, Yugoslavia

WRESTLING

GRECO-ROMAN

55-Kilogram Elimination Round
 1. Min Kyung-Kop, South Korea, def. Moid J. Jandahid, Iran, injured; Iano Isany Karasak, Finland, def. Sergio Robert, France, points; Volodimir Babosov, Romania, def. Raul Hirtling, United Team, points; Alfred Ter-Mikhrichian, Armenia, def. Olof Brandt, Germany, points; Khaled Al Faraj, Syria, bye.

Free Style

55-Kilogram Elimination Round
 1. Min Kyung-Kop, South Korea, def. Moid J. Jandahid, Iran, injured; Iano Isany Karasak, Finland, def. Sergio Robert, France, points; Volodimir Babosov, Romania, def. Raul Hirtling, United Team, points; Alfred Ter-Mikhrichian, Armenia, def. Olof Brandt, Germany, points; Khaled Al Faraj, Syria, bye.

Roller Hockey

Men's 1000m
 1. Kristiane Ege, Hungary, 4:25.54; 2. Lin Li, China, 4:36.72; 3. Summer Sanders, Australia, 4:37.51; 4. Hayley Lewis, Australia, 4:37.52; 5. Heidi Grønmo, Norway, 4:42.34; 6. Daniela Harman, Germany, 4:42.57; 7. Eri Kimura, Japan, 4:42.78; 8. Ewa Synowska, Poland, 4:53.22.

Baseball

Men's 100-kilometer team trial
 1. Germany (Bernad Dittler, Christian Meyer, Uwe Peschel, Michael Rich), 2 hours 11 minutes 20.2 seconds; 2. Jamaica (Lance Brown, Dennis Mitchell, Robert Clarke, John Lewis, Louis Harris), 2:18:35.8; 3. United Team (Igor Dabulov, Oleg Golik, Igor Pastukhovich, Igor Potemkin), 2:18:36.9; 4. Spain (Miguel Angel Lopez, Roberto Hernandez, Carlos Godeanu, Eleuterio Marcos Herrera, David Plaza Ramirez), 2:18:11.0.

Modern Pentathlon

Men's 1000m
 1. Kristiane Ege, Hungary, 4:25.54; 2. Lin Li, China, 4:36.72; 3. Summer Sanders, Australia, 4:37.51; 4. Hayley Lewis, Australia, 4:37.52; 5. Heidi Grønmo, Norway, 4:42.34; 6. Daniela Harman, Germany, 4:42.57; 7. Eri Kimura, Japan, 4:42.78; 8. Ewa Synowska, Poland, 4:53.22.

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DIVING

Women's Platform Preliminaries

Top 12 advance to Monday's final
 1. Fu Mingxia, China, 34.770 points; 2. Mary Edward, United States, 32.850; 3. Elena Mihoc, Unified Team, 31.020; 4. Maria Jose Alcala Izquierdo, Mexico, 29.370; 5. Ellen Chen, United States, 29.250; 6. Zhu Jinhua, China, 29.120; 7. Inna Arina, Unified Team, 29.040; 8. Hevelin Allen, Brazil, 27.770; 9. Veranica G. Ribot De Canales, Argentina, 26.250; 10. Yulia Yegorova, Russia, 25.770; 11. Yvynka Rose Robyn Arlow, Australia, 25.140; 12. Inna Volynina, Romania, 23.870.

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WEIGHTLIFTING

52-Kilogram Flyweight

Final
 1. Ivan Ivonov, Bulgaria, 115.0 points; 2. Yusef Nihilov, Bulgaria, 112.0; 3. Li Shuang, China, 115.0; 4. 202.5; 5. Tolon, Romania, 112.0; 6. Chiriac, Romania, 112.0; 7. 142.5; 8. 142.5; 9. 142.5; 10. 142.5; 11. 142.5; 12. 142.5.

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SOCCER

Pool A

W L O G P A Pts
 Italy 0 0 2 2 2
 United States 0 1 0 1 1
 Kuwait 0 1 0 2 0
 Pool B

Pool B

W L O G P A Pts
 Spain 0 0 0 2 2
 Qatar 0 0 0 2 0
 Egypt 0 0 0 1 0
 Colombia 0 1 0 0 0

Pool C

W L O G P A Pts
 Morocco 0 0 1 1 1
 South Korea 0 0 1 1 1
 Paraguay 0 0 0 1 0
 Sweden 0 0 0 1 0

Pool D

W L O G P A Pts
 Ghana 0 0 0 1 2
 Denmark 0 0 1 1 1
 Mexico 0 0 1 1 1
 Australia 0 0 1 1 0

Pool E

W L O G P A Pts
 United States 0 0 1 1 1
 Italy 0 0 1 1 1
 Spain 0 0 1 1 1

Pool F

W L O G P A Pts
 Cuba 0 0 1 1 1
 United Team 0 0 1 1 1
 Brazil 0 0 1 1 1

Pool G

W L O G P A Pts
 United States 0 0 1 1 1
 Italy 0 0 1 1 1
 Spain 0 0 1 1 1

Pool H

W L O G P A Pts
 United States 0 0 1 1 1
 Italy 0 0 1 1 1
 Spain 0 0 1 1 1

Cuba's No. 32 Leads A Baseball Rout

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

VILADECANS, Spain — Back when Victor Mesa was 19, which is 13 years ago, he developed a fondness for uniform No. 32.

"Many famous athletes wore that number," Mesa, the Cuban center fielder, recalled Sunday after his team's 8-0 victory over the Dominican Republic in the baseball competition.

"I don't remember who," Mesa said, adding: "Magic Johnson. I don't remember the others."

Team USA opened play in the first official Olympic baseball tournament with a 4-1 victory over Spain as Jeff Alkire threw a three-hitter and struck out 10.

In other games, Taiwan beat Italy, 8-2, and Japan routed Puerto Rico, 9-0.

Mesa smiles when somebody else mentions Julius Erving as another famous No. 32, and he smiles again when somebody mentions Jim Brown, and there wasn't time to mention Sandy Koufax and O.J. Simpson. It is meaningful enough when a Cuban baseball player even acknowledges that he is aware of North American sports.

Cuban stars like Victor Mesa materialize in the North American consciousness every so often, conking home runs and triples and doubles and singles with the grating "clank" of their aluminum bats.

MONDAY SPORTS TOUR DE FRANCE

Indurain Again Reigns Supreme in Tour

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Looking to the manner born, Miguel Indurain rode regally into Paris on Sunday as the winner of the Tour de France for the second successive year.

Once again, it was not close. Indurain, 28, a Spaniard who rides for the Banesto team from his hometown, finished the world's greatest bicycle race 4 minutes 35 seconds ahead. His total time for the three-week, 3,983-kilometer (2,490-mile) ride through seven European countries was 100 hours 49 minutes 30 seconds.

Four and a half minutes may not sound like much of a drubbing of the 197 other riders who set out from San Sebastian, Spain, in the 79th Tour de France, but it was at least that. Another description, less kindly, is that he humbled his rivals.

"They were the first to admit it. He was fabulous, overwhelming," said Andy Hampsten, an American who rides for Motorola and finished fourth overall.

Earlier in the race, Gianni Bugno, an Italian who rides for Gatorade and finished third, likened the Spaniard to an extraterrestrial being for his speed and strength.

"I intimidate my opponents," Indurain said rather hesitantly. His margin was 59 seconds bigger than last year.

He accomplished that in a much tougher Tour than the 1991 edition, which was finished by 158 of the 198 starters. This year

only 130 out of 198 made it to Paris and none of the 22 teams saw all nine riders survive. The dropouts were victims mainly of the rapid pace, which averaged 39.5 kph, making this the second-fastest Tour ever, 4 kph slower than the 1988 edition's record pace.

The speed was maintained Sunday on the 141-kilometer final stage from the Alpe d'Huez complex of La Defense west of Paris out into the suburbs and then onto the Champs-Élysées for 10 laps of the broad avenue.

As usual, there were group and solo break-

flags, and a French military band broke into the Spanish national anthem.

Indurain and his Banesto team also took a victory lap around the six-kilometer circuit of the Champs-Élysées.

Other big winners included Claudio Chiappucci, an Italian with the Carrera team, who won the climbing title for the second successive year, and Laurent Jalabert, a Frenchman with ONCE, who won the points competition.

They got 512,500 and 500,000 French

during the first 10 days and in spots thereafter held down the cheering.

Most of it was directed toward Indurain despite his reserved composure and lack of communication skills.

In a chivalrous age he would be the parfait knight: pure, serene, untroubled by second thoughts. His hobby, it is alleged, is sleeping.

Indurain does not seem to be dedicated to bicycle racing, which he began at age 10. He refuses, for example, to try officially to break the world record for the hour's ride against the clock, although, in the Tour's time trial Friday, he exceeded by more than a kilometer Francesco Moser's record of 51.151 kilometers an hour.

His Banesto team shielded him well during the Tour, using Pedro Delgado, a teammate and the winner of the 1988 Tour, as a spokesman for Indurain, his former lieutenant. Delgado also found time to finish sixth overall.

"Having Indurain and Delgado on the same team is like having Goya and Picasso painting for you," said Banesto's directeur sportif, or coach, José-Miguel Echavarri.

As an artist, Indurain let it be known early, after his victory in the Giro d'Italia in June, how he hoped to repeat his 1991 victory in the Tour de France. The strategy was simple: Stay with the best climbers in the mountains and pulverize them in the time trials, or races against the clock.

"It's classic," Hampsten said. "But it isn't easy. He makes it look easy."

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aways and, as usual, the Tour finished in a mass sprint. Olaf Ludwig, a German who rides for Panasonic, got his front wheel across the line first, edging Jean-Paul Van Poppel, a Dutchman with PDM, and Johan Museeuw, a Belgian with Lotto.

Ludwig's time, like everybody else's, was 3 hours 23 minutes 37 seconds. And then the Tour was history.

As soon as Indurain headed for the victory podium to accept handshakes, kisses and a Sevres vase, the celebrations began.

Thousands of Spaniards and Spanish Basques tore about, flapping their respective

francs (\$102,400 and \$100,000) respectively, far below Indurain's 2 million francs as the winner. The prizes are usually put in the team pool.

Chiappucci also got 800,000 francs for finishing second overall and Bugno got 300,000 francs for third place.

Despite Indurain's dominance from the opening prologue, which he easily won, to Friday's second of two individual time trials, which he also won easily, the Tour proved to be highly popular with fans.

Only the absence of hot, sunny weather



Miguel Indurain, with the pack Sunday on the Champs-Élysées, cruised to his second Tour victory.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

East Division		West Division	
Team	W-L	Team	W-L
Toronto	57-37	Minnesota	57-38
Baltimore	54-42	Oakland	56-41
Milwaukee	52-44	Texas	52-48
New York	47-49	Chicago	47-54
Detroit	47-52	Kansas City	45-54
Boston	45-59	California	42-58
Cleveland	45-57	Seattle	38-63

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division		West Division	
Team	W-L	Team	W-L
Pittsburgh	52-45	Atlanta	57-37
Montreal	49-48	Cincinnati	56-40
New York	48-50	San Diego	52-47
St. Louis	47-49	San Francisco	46-50
Chicago	45-51	Houston	44-54
Philadelphia	41-56	Los Angeles	41-54

Friday's Line Scores

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Minnesota	5-2	Boston	2-7
Baltimore	6-1	Philadelphia	1-11
Atlanta	12-3	San Diego	3-13
Cincinnati	13-8	San Francisco	1-11
San Diego	12-3	Los Angeles	1-11
Los Angeles	11-8	San Francisco	1-11
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Los Angeles	11-8	San Francisco	1-11

Japanese Baseball

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Yokohama	3-0	Yokohama	3-0
Hiroshima	2-1	Hiroshima	2-1
Yamaguchi	1-0	Yamaguchi	1-0
Chunichi	1-0	Chunichi	1-0
Yokohama	1-0	Yokohama	1-0
Hiroshima	1-0	Hiroshima	1-0
Yamaguchi	1-0	Yamaguchi	1-0
Chunichi	1-0	Chunichi	1-0

Central League

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Yokohama	3-0	Yokohama	3-0
Hiroshima	2-1	Hiroshima	2-1
Yamaguchi	1-0	Yamaguchi	1-0
Chunichi	1-0	Chunichi	1-0
Yokohama	1-0	Yokohama	1-0
Hiroshima	1-0	Hiroshima	1-0
Yamaguchi	1-0	Yamaguchi	1-0
Chunichi	1-0	Chunichi	1-0

Rugby

Team	Score	Opponent	Score
Wales	19-10	Wales	19-10
Scotland	19-10	Scotland	19-10
England	19-10	England	19-10
Ireland	19-10	Ireland	19-10
France	19-10	France	19-10
Italy	19-10	Italy	19-10
South Africa	19-10	South Africa	19-10
Argentina	19-10	Argentina	19-10

Boxing

Boxer	Opponent	Result
Samson	Trinidad	47 (47)-63 (63)-64 (64)
Manuel	Mexico	74 (74)-61 (61)-61 (61)
Manuel	Mexico	74 (74)-61 (61)-61 (61)
Manuel	Mexico	74 (74)-61 (61)-61 (61)

Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Pit Zane Smith, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, released Jerry Don Gleason, Jeff Robinson and Mike Rocco, pitchers. Released Steve Cooke and Steve Miller, pitchers, from Buffalo American Association, and Paul Wagner, pitcher, from Carolina Southern League.

Baseball

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with Robb Jones, defensive end.
CHICAGO—Signed Wendell Davis, wide receiver, and Dante Jones, linebacker, to three-year contracts. Released Mark Boudry, punter; Brandon Lynch, linebacker; Merton Pritchard, safety; Tom Seach, kicker; Charles Brown, cornerback; and Jeff Ireland, kicker.
CINCINNATI—Signed Ricardo McDonald, linebacker; Danny Williams, safety; and Leonard Wheeler, cornerback.
DETROIT—Agreed to terms with Robert Porcher, defensive end, and Willie Clay, cornerback. Signed George and Casey Wedon, quarterbacks; released Dave Stewart, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list; and released Tim Christ, offensive lineman, and Brian Dawley, wide receiver.
PITTSBURGH—Agreed to terms with Leonard Kirkland, linebacker.
SAN DIEGO—Released Rich Andrews, kicker; Keith McAfee, running back; and Mitch Kossuth and Donald Webster, defensive linemen. Signed John Carney, linebacker; Thomas Tompkins, and Mike Goetz, offensive linemen. Waived Chris Sorensen, running back.
TAMPA BAY—Signed Ken Williams, defensive back; Anthony Reese and George Cobb, running backs; Mike Pollock, quarterback; and Scott Dill, offensive lineman.
HOUSTON—Agreed to terms with LeVon Kirkland, linebacker.
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MONDAY SPORTS AUTO RACING

Hurst Blanks Mets a 3d Time As Padres Hang On to Win

The Associated Press
Bruce Hurst shut out the Mets for the third time this season, scattering seven hits and getting game-ending help from center fielder Darryl Boston as the San Diego Padres beat the Mets, 1-0, on Sunday in New York.

Cubs Won't Block Vincent Request For Quick Appeal

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — The Chicago Cubs will not challenge Commissioner Fay Vincent's request for an expedited appeal in their realignment lawsuit.

came after Jay Bell had singled off reliever Alejandro Pena. Reds 9, Cardinals 1: Darnell Coles went 4 for 4 and drove in two runs in St. Louis and Tom Bolton got his first National League victory as Cincinnati snapped a four-game losing streak. The victory kept the Reds two games behind Atlanta in the NL West.



Snagging a fly ball off the Jays' Roberto Alomar, Randy Ready, left, crossed Willie Wilson's path.

Mansell Roars To Victory in German Prix

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HOCKENHEIM, Germany — Nigel Mansell of Britain moved within one victory of his first world drivers' championship title when he won the German Grand Prix on Sunday, his eighth triumph of the season.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Mets, including eight straight victories. The Mets threatened in the ninth inning when Bobby Bonilla led off with a single and pinch runner Darryl Boston was sacrificed to second. With two outs, Dave Magadan hit a long liner to the right-center field gap, but Jackson dove and caught it inches off the ground.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

The streak matched the record set in 1982 when the Braves opened the season with 13 victories in a row. It also was first-place Atlanta's 37th victory in its last 47 games, the NL's best stretch since the Cincinnati Reds went 38-9 during the 1975 season.

Bolton allowed nine hits and walked two, but permitted just one run in 5 1/2 innings. The left-hander was making his second start and fifth appearance since being acquired on July 9 from Boston in a trade for outfielder Billy Hatcher.

Giants 6, Phillies 2: Mike Felder's run-scoring double with one out in the 10th snapped a tie as San Francisco won in Philadelphia.

Expos 4, Dodgers 1: In Montreal, Mark Gardner gave up one run in 7 1/2 innings and Darren Reed, who has been placed on waivers, hit a homer to help the Expos beat Los Angeles.

Astros 3, Cubs 2: Steve Finley's bases-loaded single with none out in the 11th in Houston snapped Chicago's three-game winning streak.

Rangers Rout Orioles as Ryan Wins 5th Straight

The Associated Press
Nolan Ryan won his fifth consecutive decision for career victory No. 319, moving into sole possession of 12th place on the career win list, as the Texas Rangers beat the Orioles, 6-2, on Sunday in Baltimore.

games, got 12 hits and won consecutive games for the first time since July 10-11.

allowing a leadoff walk to Shane Mack in the seventh. After Puckett's blop single to center, Darwin walked Kent Hrbek to load the bases.

Ortiz's one-out infield single in the bottom of the ninth scored the winning run as the Indians beat Kansas City.

Brook Jacoby led off the ninth with a single off Rusty Meacham, and pinch-runner Mark Whiten then made it all the way to third on Felix Fermin's sacrifice bunt. Ortiz followed with a grounder to second baseman Curtis Wilkerson, whose throw home was just late.

U.S. Finds Aid Fraud By Athletes at Miami

By Charlie Nobles
New York Times Service
MIAMI — The U.S. attorney's office has asserted that more than 65 University of Miami students, almost all of them athletes, received federal financial aid fraudulently during a two-year period commencing June 1989. The office said that more than 40 of those were football players.

statements and furnished false information in applying for federal financial aid," Mr. Goldberg told U.S. Magistrate Linnea R. Johnson at Friday's hearing.

The Fridge Is Ready to Part With the Bears

The Associated Press
PLATTEVILLE, Wisconsin — The biggest Chicago Bear may be a Bear no more.

Langer Wins Shoot-Out To Capture Dutch Open

The Associated Press
NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — Bernhard Langer prevailed in a sudden-death playoff against Gordon Brand Jr. to win his second Dutch Open golf championship Sunday.

hole. Only loose material may be moved. "I'm not an expert at the rules," McLean said later. "The ball never even moved."



Pete Sampras on Sunday became the first American to win the Kitzbühel trophy since 1979.

Sampras Gains First Clay Victory

The Associated Press
KITZBUHEL, Austria — Pete Sampras, warming up for the Barcelona Olympics, beat Alberto Mancini in the finals of the Philips Head Cup tournament Sunday, his first career victory on clay.

The Olympic tournament, which begins Tuesday, is to be played on clay. In Hilversum, the Netherlands, Karel Novacek, demonstrating a convincing brand of power tennis, defeated Jordi Arrese of Spain, 6-2, 6-3, 2-6, 7-5, to win the Dutch Open on Sunday.

Agassi started slowly in the first set, but dominated Lendl, a six-time Player's champion, in the final two. He won the final game with four straight aces.

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AUSTRALIA	001-800-280-1111	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	001-800-280-1111	CUBA	001-800-280-1111	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	001-800-280-1111	HUNGARY	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	ITALY	001-800-280-1111	KOREA	001-800-280-1111	NETHERLANDS	001-800-280-1111	PHILIPPINES	001-800-280-1111
AUSTRIA	001-800-280-1111	CHINA	001-800-280-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-280-1111	HAWAII	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	JAPAN	001-800-280-1111	PERU	001-800-280-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-280-1111	SINGAPORE	001-800-280-1111	THAILAND	001-800-280-1111
BAHAMA	1-800-472-2881	CAYMAN ISLANDS	1-800-472-2881	CHINA	1-800-472-2881	HONG KONG	1-800-472-2881	INDONESIA	1-800-472-2881	JAPAN	1-800-472-2881	PERU	1-800-472-2881	RUSSIA	1-800-472-2881	SINGAPORE	1-800-472-2881	THAILAND	1-800-472-2881
BANGLADESH	1-800-472-2881	CHINA	1-800-472-2881	HONG KONG	1-800-472-2881	INDONESIA	1-800-472-2881	JAPAN	1-800-472-2881	PERU	1-800-472-2881	RUSSIA	1-800-472-2881	SINGAPORE	1-800-472-2881	THAILAND	1-800-472-2881	TURKEY	1-800-472-2881
BELGIUM	001-800-280-1111	CUBA	001-800-280-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-280-1111	HAWAII	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	JAPAN	001-800-280-1111	PERU	001-800-280-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-280-1111	SINGAPORE	001-800-280-1111	THAILAND	001-800-280-1111
BELGIUM	001-800-280-1111	CUBA	001-800-280-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-280-1111	HAWAII	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	JAPAN	001-800-280-1111	PERU	001-800-280-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-280-1111	SINGAPORE	001-800-280-1111	THAILAND	001-800-280-1111
BELGIUM	001-800-280-1111	CUBA	001-800-280-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-280-1111	HAWAII	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	JAPAN	001-800-280-1111	PERU	001-800-280-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-280-1111	SINGAPORE	001-800-280-1111	THAILAND	001-800-280-1111
BELGIUM	001-800-280-1111	CUBA	001-800-280-1111	GUATEMALA	001-800-280-1111	HAWAII	001-800-280-1111	INDONESIA	001-800-280-1111	JAPAN	001-800-280-1111	PERU	001-800-280-1111	RUSSIA	001-800-280-1111	SINGAPORE	001-800-280-1111	THAILAND	001-800-280-1111

